The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 15.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, Nominated for Chief Justice.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1874.

Another Nomination for Chief Justice.

Mr. Waite, of Ohio, has been nominated for Chief Justice. The nomination was a surprise to the Senators and all others about the Capitol, including the Justices of the Court. Subsequently the Senate, in executive session, referred the nomination to the Committee on Judiciary, who will probably to-morrow report favorably upon it. The nomination recalled the fact that he acted as one of the counsel at the Geneva tribunal of arbitration, and some of the Senators were acquainted with him as an Ohio lawyer of thirty years' standing, and although a Republican, not an active partisan, and at the present time President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, it was discovered, on looking at the Supreme Court record, that a year ago to-morrow Mr. Waite was, on motion of Caleb Cushing, admitted to the bar of that Court as an attorney. Senators of both parties speak well of the nomination, and there seems to be no doubt of its confirmation.

Gen. Howard's Case.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will hold a session to-morrow at which the sense of the committee will be tested by a vote whether in the matter of the charges against Gen. Howard, the committee shall proceed with the investigation, or whether they will recommend the subject to be transferred to a military court of inquiry for trial. The committee are about equally divided on the question.

Trial Postponed.

The trial of Judge J. W. Wright, charged with forging the names of Indians to receipts for back pay and bounty, has been postponed until Monday.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1874.

The Utah Territory Delegate Contested Election Case.

The House Committee on Elections have been reviewing the testimony in the contested election case of Maxwell vs. Cannon for a seat as delegate from Utah Territory in the Forty third Congress. Cannon, it appears, has figured quite conspicuously in Utah for some years past, and has taken quite a part in Mormon affairs, and if the evidence can be relied upon he is quite a noted polygamist. One thing is certain, the fact that he is the possessor of four wives, who participate in his joys and misfortunes, is not disputed. Gen. Maxwell, the contestant, is one of the Gentiles who inhabit Utah, and, during the late war, rendered great service to the country. He enlisted as a private in the First Michigan cavalry, and served in every capacity, with the exception of Chaplain. He was wounded at Brentsville in the right shoulder, and at Bull Run he lost two fingers. At Gettysburg he was wounded in the right knee, and in the battle of the Wilderness the left arm was disabled. He also sustained injuries at James River, Cedar Creek and at Five Forks, Va. At the close of the war he was in command of a Michigan Cavalry Brigade, formerly commanded by Custar. The Committee, in considering the case, will be met with facts adduced by the testimony, which, from a lawful and constitutional aspect of the case, must certainly tend to unseat Cannon if justice and fairness is done. It is conclusively proven that Cannon had taken the oath, which all Mormons are required to take, to support the Government of Brigham Young, avenge the death of Joseph Smith, and swear eternal enmity to the United States. As Cannon has been known as one of Brigham's Apostles, he certainly could not, according to Mormon testimony, have been such without having taken such an oath. Cannon has publicly avowed his faith in polygamy, and is generally known throughout Utah as a polygamist. The Committee, in order to finally dispose of the case in Cannon's favor, will be required, first, to set aside the disqualifications and illegality on account of his oath of enmity taken when connecting himself with the Mormon Church; second, women, foreigners and children, are known to have voted for Cannon under the provisions of the Organic Act. When the allegations, which are substantiated by the testimony, that Cannon, having taken the endowment oath of the Mormon Church, cannot lawfully take the oath of office required by a member of Congress; second, that he is not a citizen of the United States, having been fraudulently naturalized. Of course, the Governor of the Territory was required to issue a certificate of election to Cannon, the Mormon election judges, who had control, having decided that he had the majority of legal votes, which they did because Cannon reflects their ideas, and is sworn to protect them and work in their interest. Congress also was compelled to admit him on the strength of that certificate, and then investigate the legality of the election. This has been done. An astounding array of facts has been sworn to, which conclusively prove that Gen. Maxwell, the contestant, was legally elected if the votes of women and children, foreigners, etc., are thrown out; and, moreover, he is constitutionally qualified for the office, while Cannon is not. The Committee must bear in mind that it upholds Mormon institutions and countenances elections as governed by the Mormon Church if Cannon remains seated with this array of facts showing his illegal votes and his unfitness for the office, having taken an oath of enmity to the United States Government. The Committee will give the subject further consideration and carefully weigh the evidence.

Washington City Public Schools.

The Superintendent of Public Schools of this city has had printed the following blanks, to be filled out by the teachers and returned to him every time a scholar is punished:

"To the Superintendent: Sir—I have this day administered corporeal punishment to ——— for ——— Instrument used ——— Number of strokes ——— Part of person applied to ——— Why not a different method of punishment? Answer ——— Teacher."

A Matter Worth Looking Into.

Complaints have been made to some of the Departments that letters received unpaid, or bearing the proper amount of postage stamps to prepay them, are accompanied by bills for extra postage, thus conveying the impression that the postage had not been fully paid when mailed. It is believed that some of the letters are returned to this trick with a view to obtaining money for their own private use and benefit. It is thought that the matter would be worth looking into by the authorities.

Inquiries Concerning American Education.

During the past month there has been a constantly increasing demand upon the Bureau of Education, from foreign countries, for circulars, information, etc., concerning the different grades of schools, their status, and the text books used in the same.

Insufficient Salaries.

Postal car clerks and route agents are complaining of their insufficient salaries, and are coming before Congress for more pay. A memorial praying for an increase of their annual compensation 20 to 30 per cent. is to be urged in Congress shortly.

Post Routes South and West.

Members from the Southern and far Western States are experiencing some little difficulty in establishing postroads in those far off and thinly inhabited sections. The Postoffice Department cannot comply with the members' requests without the population and business will be sufficient to warrant the establishment of a route, and the Senate is against all private bills for this purpose.

The proposition is being agitated in the House, among Southern and Western members, to get up a general bill in which each member interested can set forth the postroads he desires to have established. A bill of this kind, general in its character, would have little difficulty in becoming a law.

The Virginius Inquiry.

The Virginius Court of Inquiry has completed its labors, and it is the opinion of the members that every effort possible was made to take the Virginius to New York.

Postal Cards Disposed Of.

The whole number of postal cards disposed of so far, by orders from postmasters and others, is nearly one hundred millions.

WILKESBARRE.

Meeting of Miners for Organization.

WILKESBARRE, January 19.—There are no new developments in regard to the probable length of time the general suspension of mining will continue in this region. The miners are rapidly organizing in all sections of the country under the National Association. A meeting was held at Plymouth this evening for the above purpose. The streets of that borough are thronged with idle men and boys, and such is the case with every village and city in the mining districts. To-morrow a meeting of the Executive Board of Miners and Laborers Association of this county will be held here. John Siney, President of the National Association, and C. B. Johnson, editor of the *Workingman*, arrived here to-day, and will address the miners at different places.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January, 19, 1874.

The City Debt.

Mayor Havemeyer's message shows the city debt to be $166,371,953, an increase since 1871 of $9,000,000; amount of bonds issued by the Comptroller for various purposes, $42,000,000. Expenditures for maintaining the Government in 1871, $36,000,000; 1872, $31,000,000; 1873, $33,000,000.

—In Henderson, Ky., Garrett W. Mitchell, a well known citizen, committed suicide while under the influence of liquor. Mitchell warned his wife of his intention, and then drank the contents of a vial of laudanum and one of paregoric, and then a brimming glass of wine.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—Gladstone is confined to his residence by indisposition.

—California had another slight shock of earthquake yesterday.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday were $382,739,837.

—The Hoboken (N. Y.) Savings Bank resumed yesterday morning.

—General Turon has been appointed commander of the Civil Guard of Madrid.

—The President has nominated H. W. Hasslock to be postmaster at Nashville, Tenn.

—A petition was filed yesterday against the Atlantic Delaine Company at Providence, R. I.

—Sir Montague Chalmeley, a member of the British Parliament for North Lincolnshire, is dead.

—General and Mrs. Pope are spending a week at the White House as the guests of President Grant.

—A dispatch reports that Cambaiz, the Communist who was captured at Cartagena, was a correspondent of the New York *Herald*.

—A dispatch from Charleston, West Va., reports a destructive fire in that city yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

—The Spanish man-of-war Arapiles goes on the dry dock at New York again to repair the damages caused by striking a reef in East river.

—A dispatch from Duluth says a band of starved Indians were reported by advance scouts as being on their way there from Vermillion.

—D. A. Williams and Edward Edwards, who were arrested in New York with stolen Treasury warrants in their possession, have been sent to Washington.

—The Republican members of the Kansas Legislature met in caucus last night. A resolution was passed endorsing the Republican party and proclaiming confidence in its principles.

—Ex-Senator Graham, of New York, convicted of appropriating funds of the Walkill National Bank, upon reaching the Albany penitentiary, was so completely broken down in health that he was put in the hospital.

—In San Francisco, yesterday, a man entered a hotel, murdered a young woman named Annie Towes, with a razor, after a desperate struggle, and then killed himself with the same weapon. It is believed he was her husband.

—The House Committee on Civil Service will report a bill reducing Deputy Commissioners of Internal Revenue from three to two, and providing that the vacancy in the office of First Deputy be filled by the appointment of one of the existing deputies.

—A dispatch from London says the dismissal, by the Home Secretary, of Dr. Henry Bell, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, has caused serious differences of opinion between Gladstone and Lowe, which will probably result in the retirement of the latter from the Government.

—A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature making it a criminal offense for a bank to certify a check unless the money is on deposit, and declaring fraudulent all time sales in gold unless the seller holds and retains the gold during the time specified by the contract.

—When the nomination of Mr. Waite as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was announced in the Ohio Constitutional Convention, yesterday, that body forgot its gravity and broke out into a prolonged storm of applause, in which every member of the Convention most heartily participated.

—Dr. Brown, of Kearney Junction, Neb., a few nights ago started to call on a sick man near Overton, Neb., on foot. He fell through a bridge, and was so badly injured that he was unable to extricate himself from the water. He was found two days later frozen there. When found he was frozen fast and nearly dead.

—The trouble expected to arise in the South American States has in a measure blown over, chiefly owing to the intervention of Williamson, United States Minister to Central America, who has been able to reconcile the several Presidents to submit the questions in dispute to a meeting to be called of all the Presidents of the five States.

—The Mayor of Memphis made the following nominations yesterday afternoon, which were confirmed by the General Council: G. A. Henson, City Attorney; Frederick Kortz, Treasurer; J. Newson, Comptroller; M. T. Williamson, Register; Pat Winters, Recorder. He also nominated A. D. Croesher for Chief of Police, but the Council refused to confirm the appointment.

—In accordance with the idea of the Patent Convention, which recently closed its session in Washington, it is proposed to establish branch associations with as little delay as possible in each State or Territory, the President of which shall be Vice President ex officio of the National Association, and that will be made to hold an International Patent Congress in Philadelphia at the time of the Centennial.

—Samuel M. Goodman, a manufacturer, who has been missing from Providence, R. I., since the evening of December 23d, when he took a train for New York, was found in the depot at Liverpool. He writes that he has no recollection of what happened to him after he reached New York and until he awoke in a Liverpool steamer, many miles from land. He was financially embarrassed when he left.

—Thomas Knight and James Gibson, coal miners, went up Green river from Spottsville, Kentucky, in a boat, on Saturday, to get liquor. On Sunday morning the dead body of Knight was found floating down the river in a skiff. Gibson is known to have fallen overboard and been drowned, but his body has not been recovered. Gibson belongs in Pennsylvania, and Knight in Kentucky.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 20, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, cloudy weather and rain will prevail, with lower temperature, rising barometer and northerly winds.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather and lower temperature, with northwesterly to northeasterly winds, and areas of rain or snow in New York, and thence west ward to Lake Erie.

For the upper lake region and the Northwest, less cloudiness and rising temperature, with winds veering to southerly, and falling barometer.

For the Ohio valley, and thence southward to Tennessee, northerly to easterly winds, with cloudy weather and rising temperature.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, light, variable winds, and generally fair weather, except possibly light rain in the lower Mississippi valley and the Gulf coast.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—River twenty two feet; rising. Arrived—Nick Longworth, New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 19.—Cloudy and damp; mercury 46 to 40. River fallen 3½ feet. Up—Quickstep, 5 A. M.; Geo. Roberts, 9; Morning Star and Florence Lee, 11; Falls Pilot 3 30 P. M.; Bowling Green, 4; Mary Houston, 5. Down—Arlington, 6 A. M.; John W. Garrett and barges, 11; Lawrence, 1 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 4 30; Mary Ament, 5—generally well loaded. Business active.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 19.—The river continues to fall gradually. At 6 P. M. the marks showed nine feet four inches in the pass. The Henderson packets are now leaving the Portland wharf. The weather is unusually mild and moist. Arrived—Minnesota, Memphis. Departed—Minnesota, Cincinnati; Indiana, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—The river is falling, and there is not very much ice running. The Underwriters will probably not remove the embargo on navigation until the gorge above Cairo breaks away. The weather is mild and cloudy, with appearances of rain to-night.

NASHVILLE, January 19.—River falling; 15 feet 4 inches on shoals. Raining all day. Arrived—Eddyville, Upper Cumberland; Ada Heilman, Paducah. Departed—Heilman, Paducah.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—Arrived—Louisville and John Kilgour, Cincinnati; John F. Tolle and Mollie Moore, St. Louis; Mary Mallory, White river. Departed—Katie, Chicot City. Raining.

CAIRO, ILL., January 19.—Arrived—Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; Capitol City, Vicksburg, 7. Departed—Crescent City, New Orleans, 5 A. M. River fallen 8 inches. Cloudy; mercury 42.

MEMPHIS, January 19.—River rising steadily. Weather warm and raining. Departed—Last night—Mary Alice, St. Louis, Robert Mitchell; New Orleans; to day—Shannon. New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, MISS., January 19.—No boats down to-day. Up—Thompson Dean. Cloudy and cool. River rising rapidly.

M. R. WAITE.

A Brief Sketch of His Life.

TOLEDO, O., January 19.—The nomination of Mr. Waite for Chief Justice is received by his neighbors with expressions of great satisfaction by all parties. To-morrow's *Commercial* will give a brief sketch of Mr. Waite's life, from which it appears that he is the son of the late Chief Justice Waite of Connecticut, one of the leading jurists of New England. He is now in his fifty-eighth year. He graduated at Yale College at the age of twenty-two, came to Toledo in 1836, and studied law with S. M. Young, now of Toledo, with whom he practiced for eighteen years. He has for many years stood at the head of the bar of northwestern Ohio, and twice has declined a seat on the Supreme Bench of Ohio. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving with distinction. In 1862 he was a candidate for Congress, and though defeated, he received a majority of 1,266 in Toledo. In December, 1871, he was appointed as counsel to Geneva, which position he filled with honor. He is now serving as a member and President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, to which he was chosen by the unanimous vote of both parties. The present appointment, like all other public offices, has come to him without the slightest seeking on his part, he having discouraged his personal friends from efforts to secure the place for him.

SCHOOL-GIRLS' FASHIONS.

Some of Their Eccentricities—Extravagance in Style the Chief Feature—The School Girls' "Hobbies" in Dress—Taste Sacrificed to the Fantastic.

Not fashions for school-girls, for no one ever yet saw a fashion that school-girls would as a class accept. Lawless and defiant, they reject everything suitable in dress, and conglomerate for themselves all the *poufs* and panlers and bustles and sashes, and then make each other believe that they are exactly the thing. If gipsy hats are worn by grown women, all the misses in the city adopt gipsy hats, but add an extra tip to the side, or an additional collection of roses to the front. If bows are worn in the hair, no young miss is willing to appear in less than three or four, and in this one respect of extra ornament on the head the maid-servants are not a whit behind the school-girls.

In well-regulated families, where the mother's word is respected as a wise law, the daughters do not make of themselves caricatures, nor are they classed with the kind of which mention is now made. But the majority of young girls in the city do not respect their mothers' view on dress, and so, if the latter arrange their daughters' wardrobes, they as likely as not disarrange them.

The "Pronounced Fashion."

The most pronounced fashion with school-girls, and the one that is most universal with them, is the large neck to the dress. Persuasion, entreaty, and argument fails to induce girls to wear their dresses high and close, as ladies should. But they are cut away in the neck and pointed in front, even if the material has to be turned in, buttons and all. But if the throat is left bare, and neck exposed, the head is well covered, not with a head-covering, but with false hair, which is worn in profusion. Crimps in the front and plaits on the top and at the back, and, if the purse is long enough to provide it, a stray curl down the shoulders. So much hair dispenses in part with the necessity of a hat or a bonnet, and the trifles that answer for either are perched far back on the head and fastened there after the manner of a Mahomet's coffin. This weight on the apex of the head gives the face an anxious, weary expression when, becoming habitual, displaces all signs of beauty or youthfulness.

Who are Most Attractive.

Women are the handsomest who are the most simply and becomingly arrayed, and girls are most attractive who are the most girlish. Nothing detracts from a woman's beauty more than a street dress which is too low about the neck; it makes any one look older, and is avoided by those who understand the mysteries of the toilette. Not even fine frills of lace can atone for the lack of covering near the throat, and when school girls flare open their jackets to show their exposed necks, they are assured that nothing is more unmonely or less likely to win them favor. In a school where many young ladies are pupils, it was noticed on one occasion recently that but one of them had on a high, close necked dress. Her taste was made the subject of conversation, and the reply was, "Oh, she has a dreadful neck and cannot expose it." What a pity a temporary disfigurement could not be visited upon every exposed neck seen in the streets. Every form of catarrh is attributed by young girls, and many times the seeds of consumption are laid by this habit.

The "Court Plaster" Patch.

Another school girl fashion, now, is the court plaster on the face. Tiny little patches are placed on the forehead, the cheek, or chin, to contrast well with the complexion. Yet it is scarcely probable that one of those who use it knows where the custom originated, or by what class it is most affected.

Bracelets are another school-girl hobby, and the manufacturers of cheap jewelry must have them in view when they turn out the thousands of rubber, tortoise shell, wood and galvanized and burnished, which are sold here and elsewhere. Open sleeves and bracelets are as essential as low, round necks and lockets, and no sacrifice is deemed too great to possess a pair of these baubles. So all the school girl world wear bracelets.

The fashion of wearing the veils is another school-girl whim; or rather the distinctive way in which they are worn is. Whoever sees a girl with a veil over more than half her face? These eye-blinds are usually put on for beauty, and not for use, for what use can there be to any one but to blind them? Once they were comfortable to be tied about the head and neck in cold weather, or on dusty days, but

THE SHAPES OF THE BONNETS

have rendered a veil almost an impossibility, and the general adoption of the nubia leaves nothing to be desired in cold weather. The school-girl of the period must have her kid gloves and three inch veil, and her yard of garniture, or her neck, whether it rains or shines, and the flounces on her dress must be as numerous as her mother's, or she will wear it.

And there must be as elaborate a toilette for the daily schools as for the church or reception outfit, and as much observance of style as the time and occasion will admit.

It is the extravagance of a style that burlesques it, and many a time when young girls think they are in the height of fashion, they are merely sailors on the fashions they are wearing. But what is the use to protest, or even to attempt to notice such defects in dress as school girls illustrate? "There is no remedy," say mothers, "for this state of things." All the girls are alike in their styles of dress, and no single one can influence the many who attend the schools. "Girls will be girls," says another (an original remark when applied to the other sex) and there's the end of it. No, there isn't the end of it. No one can tell the result of such pernicious fashions as fashions as school girls now follow.—*Brooklyn Union.*

LATE OIL INTELLIGENCE.

The Wells Around Petrolia and Other Points.

A telegram from Petrolia to the Oil City *Derrick* says: McDonald & Frisbee's well, on the Wilson farm, is still at the head of the list, footing up a daily production of nine hundred barrels. Pawnee No. 1, Wilson farm, is doing about two hundred and fifty. It is owned by several Petrolia operators. The Orchard well, on the same farm, continues flowing a little under three hundred. H. L. Taylor & Co. are the owners. The Scofield well, on the Wilson, is rated at seventy barrels. Pawnee No. 2 is flowing three hundred. It is also located on the Wilson farm, and owned by Taylor, Satterfield and others. Summit well, one of the latest strikes on the Wilson farm, is out to the extent of three hundred barrels per diem. Ralph & Riddle's No. 1 slings out two hundred and fifty a day.

Russell & Hoffman's big well, on the northwest corner of the McClyman farm, Karns City, has averaged five hundred a day this week, a slight decline from last week's product. This was one of the best strikes yet met with in the South land, starting off at almost a gusher and for weeks maintaining a large yield much above the usual average. Col. Woodward's new well, also on the McClyman's farm, foots up three hundred, having averaged that amount by actual measurement during the week. It is situated a short distance from the Russell & Hoffman spouter. Emery & Co.'s well, on the same farm, ranks as a two hundred barreler. George H. Nesbitt & Co. have four wells on the Patten farm aggregating a thousand barrels per day. Jennings wells, Nos. 15, 19 and 20, on the Dougherty farm, are unitedly producing about a thousand. One of these is the celebrated spouter that started off at twenty-six hundred, yielding thirty thousand barrels the first month of its existence. The Mattie well, a short distance below the Jennings, is good for three hundred. At its best it went nearly treble this quantity.

W. Kern's well, the new strike on the William Starr farm, adjoining the Story, is one of the fifty barrelers. Tommy Thompson's No. 1 on the Story, has been increased very slightly by drilling to the "fourth sand." It is doing a hundred barrels, about the same as before the fresh spurge towards China. Thompson's No. 3, Story farm, is flowing two hundred barrels, an increase of over fifty per cent. from the "fourth sand." Bott Brothers' new strike on the Story is yielding two hundred. It was doing seventy-five before reaching the "fourth sand." Every indication betokens a continuous decline of "fourth sand" production. The majority of the wells are now finished, and the great bulk of those yet to come in belong to the second crop, which cannot possibly yield so generously as the initial ventures.

On the Smith farm, John Preston's Nos. 1 and 2 are together yielding a daily average of five hundred barrels.

COME-TO-THE-ROCK BEN.

An Original Preacher—An African Philosopher.

While reporting the proceedings of the Republican State Convention at Dallas, Ga., I met a colored preacher who, from a habit he has of commencing his addresses with the exclamation thrice repeated, "Come to the rock," has acquired the above name. On one occasion, while a member of the Legislature, he advanced to the front of the speaker's desk, and taking two "rocks," as small stones are called here, he struck them together, exclaiming, "Come to the rock," and proceeded in a vigorous speech to address the House. His name is Benjamin Williams, and he has deservedly won the high regard of many in the State. His eloquence is of a very high order, and he is a colored Robert Collyer, having all the earnestness and pathos of the Yorkshire blacksmith, with more natural dramatic talent. During a period of temporary confusion in the convention he gained the floor, and having exclaimed, "Come to the rock—the rock of Republicanism and good fellowship," delivered a brief and magnetic speech which restored order and harmony. Some day I hope to hear and to report for you one of his sermons. He is a man whom kindly circumstances might have made famous, and whose life work, though quietly done, must be very fruitful.

THE COST OF A PLEASURE.

(From the Spanish.)

Upon the valley's lap,
The dewy morning throws
A thousand pearly drops,
To wake a single rose.

Thus often, in the course
Of life's few fleeting years,
A single pleasure costs
The soul a thousand tears.

—*William Cullen Bryant, in St. Nicholas for February.*

—At a meeting of the vestry of St. Mathew's church in Wheeling, West Va., yesterday, they refused to receive the resignation of Rev. Salain, and have written to Bishop Johns for counsel and advice.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Speeches by Senators Wright and Logan on the Finances.

Reasons Why the Resumption of Specie Payments Should be Postponed.

A Test Vote in the House on the Question of an Increase of Currency.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions and Bills.

Mr. INGALLS presented a petition of citizens of Kansas asking that measures be taken to issue currency based on real estate securities. Referred.

Mr. BOGY introduced a bill to reimburse Missouri for expenses incurred in arming and equipping troops during the late war. Referred.

Mr. THURMAN presented a petition in behalf of the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin. It sets forth that the tribe is greatly wronged under color of the authority of the United States, that life has been destroyed, and that the tribe is deprived of liberty and property. It asks necessary legislation for protection.

Mr. THURMAN said it was not the intention of the law passed at the last session to use force to remove those Indians. Under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution these Indians were citizens, and the Government had no right to use forces to remove them. Affidavits accompanying the petition show that Indians had been kidnapped and carried away from their homes. He hoped the matter would receive the serious consideration of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The petition was referred to that Committee; also a bill for the relief of the Chickasaw Indians.

The Finances.

The morning hour having expired, consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee was resumed.

Mr. WRIGHT addressed the Senate. He had listened attentively to get light on the subject, but feared, words had only darkened his course. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, in furious for resumption, says himself that he ventures no opinion, nor commits himself to any theory. In one school of these financiers there seemed to be entire unanimity, as they ascribe all existing hostile tendencies to specie payment. In his judgment our currency had no more to do with the monetary derangement than the balance pole of an acrobat or a last year's bird's nest. The defects in our currency had been depreciated during the panic. If our currency was dishonored now, it was technically dishonored a week after its issue. Was the nation to be adjudged bankrupt because it failed to redeem its promises in one kind of legal tenders for another? Every particle of property of this vast country is pledged for the redemption of these notes, and they are as good now as they can be made. The national faith violated in the pledge, and there was no truth in the clamor of blighted faith. The real iniquity now is, is it practicable, having due regard for the rights of the bill holder and the interests of the Government, to return to specie payment? He thought not, and did not see how that the Government had departed from the purest morality. When we have that prosperity and trade which we should labor for, then that grand act, specie resumption, will be accomplished. Why all this struggle to get back to specie payment? He had been answered: "Because it is the world's currency." He thought the world would get over some of its old superstitions. The United States was becoming more intimate with each other and working together more harmoniously. As this system increased, the world would adopt a currency not so commensurate. He was in favor the substitution of demand notes for greenbacks. He would have but one paper currency, and that issued directly by the Government. The national banks were organizations of necessity, and the object was very well attained, but now there was further need of them. A suitable time should be given to wind up their affairs. If we could not have one currency, issued by the Government, then he had a free banking with the adoption of the English rule making a stockholder liable to the extent of his means. His preference, though, but was for one currency, by the Government, upon which no interest should be paid, and the notes to bear a certain percentage on those notes by the Government in payment of import duties. Further, he would change the form of the note, and instead of making it promise to pay would simply declare the denomination stamped upon it the same as upon gold and silver. The people of this country are active and enterprising, and need a great volume of currency—sometimes more than at others, especially in the Fall and Winter in moving crops. Again, four millions of people in the South lately set free, were now engaged in industrial pursuits, and thus the demand for money is increased. He, therefore, thought it necessary to have the currency elastic, with a convertible bond at a small rate of interest, at about 3 65 100. He favored a small rate because the nation was paying too much interest, both national and private, and the country would be impoverished as ours by the payment of extravagant interest. If we return to specie payment now, we must reflect that all greenbacks will be bought up by capitalists at a depreciated value and held for the gold millenium, thus increasing the monetary derangement and crippling business. Nothing should be done to contract, but we should go right ahead steadily. If there is a furnace idle, encourage it to begin work; any mechanical agency or industry stopped, did it to go to work, and all will be well.

In conclusion, he denied that the voice of the West was for a resumption of specie payment and no expansion of currency.

Mr. LOGAN said it is necessary to relieve the present stringency by placing the currency on a par one with the other. He did not favor a immediate return to specie payment, but considered such return at present impracticable and unnecessary. He argued that specie payment cannot be reached through forced contraction without danger to the industrial interests. The present amount of currency is manifestly inadequate. The only way to specie payment is further contraction or a legislative proclamation. Further contraction is impracticable. The immediate result of resumption would be to cripple, if not ruin, every industry. The importation of gold must be greater and the exportation far less before we can consider the question of coin resumption. An increase of currency would not, as has been affirmed by other Senators, benefit Western farmers. The history of the last decade shows that the country has never been in such a condition of continued prosperity as during these years of paper money. It would be better that the day of specie payments should be postponed as long as it was in England at the commencement of the present century, than that this country should experience the disastrous results incident to a forced contraction. The confidence of the people in our paper currency has never wavered. In the days of the panic gold fell to 166. The Senator from Missouri showed that the amount of our currency per capita in 1860 was fourteen dollars and fifty cents, and that it is now nineteen dollars. The logical result goes even further. In 1860 the amount of property per capita was five dollars and twenty-six cents, which increased to seven dollars and twenty-one cents in 1870. The same ratio of increase of currency would now require twenty-two dollars per capita, or a total circulation of eight hundred and fifty millions. The amount of currency during that period has been increased but 28 per centum. A proper supply of currency is now needed. Taking a suitable ratio of property to the currency as a standard, this amount would be about eight hundred and fifty millions. This amount is needed for active circulation. It would not be in excess of the amount per capita in Great Britain and France. The most reliable statistics represent the circulation in France at fifty dollars per capita and in Great Britain at twenty-five dollars per capita, which is ten per centum more than is here demanded.

Railway Extension.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill authorizing the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company to construct a branch railroad from Sibley, Iowa, to Yankton, Dakota. Referred.

Irrigating Canal.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to incorporate the Colorado Canal, Irrigation and Land Company. Referred. It proposes to grant twenty sections of public lands per mile to aid in the construction of an irrigating canal from the South Platte river in Colorado into the State of Kansas so far as may be desired by the company.

The Liquor Traffic and its Effects.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint five commissioners to collect information as to the effects of the liquor traffic and the practical workings of prohibitory laws, etc. The commissioners are to serve without pay, and be appointed from civil life, irrespective of political considerations, but the bill requires that they shall be in harmony with the views of those of the tax payers of the country. In 1873, out of a total revenue of $114,000,000, there were paid $96,000,000 for the three articles of spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors alone.

Collection and Payment of Bounties to Colored Soldiers and Sailors.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of that body, in regard to an appropriation for the collection and payment of bounties to colored soldiers and sailors. The letter stated that of an appropriation of $50,000 but $22,000 remain to conduct the business until June 30. The estimated expenses per month are at the lowest limit $5,500; therefore, at the end of April the entire appropriation will have been expended, and unless some provision is made, all work will have to stop and the clerks be discharged. The Secretary recommends that the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the collection and payment of bounties for fiscal the year ending June 30, 1873, be rendered available to carry on the business until June 30, 1874. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

Under the call of States, a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. SPEER, For the purchase of the Monticello homestead of Thomas Jefferson, and containing his grave.

By Mr. HUNTER, To amend the National Banking law so as to provide for free banking, give better security to depositors, prevent usury, give elasticity to the currency, and place the finances on a more secure and substantial basis.

By Mr. WELLS.—To establish a branch mint at St. Louis.

Public Lands.

Mr. PAGE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to ascertain whether the lands granted by Congress to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a road from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific ocean, are forfeited, and whether any legislation is necessary to restore such lands to pre emption and homestead entry. Adopted.

Relief for the Monetary Stringency.

Mr. WILSON (Indiana) moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, By reason of the present monetary stringency and insufficiency of the amount of circulating medium the industry and commercial affairs of the country have been greatly depressed, and

WHEREAS, By reason of such stringency the revenues of the Government have been largely diminished, in consequence whereof Congress has been asked to increase taxation to the amount of $42,000,000, and

WHEREAS, Until the recent panic the revenues were ample enough to meet the current expenses of the Government before

Resolved, That instead of levying additional taxes, the true policy lies in the enactment of such a law or laws as will relieve such stringency and supply the means necessary to the business wants of the country by increasing the circulating medium, thereby relieving business, increasing the revenues, and thus avoiding the necessity of increasing the present rates of taxation or duties, or the imposition of additional taxes; and

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to prepare and report to the House, without delay, a bill for the purpose in the first resolution expressed, and that said committee have leave to report at any time.

Mr. MCCRARY called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SPEER inquired whether the question of consideration could be raised.

The Speaker said that that question was raised. The motion was to suspend that rule, and all other rules.

Mr. DAWES remarked that the subject was before two committees at present, and had been discussed in the House last Saturday. He suggested that, instead of having a vote now, the resolutions be simply introduced, and set down for debate at the same time, so that the various views of members might be brought out, and that the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Banking and Currency might have the benefit of their views. The Committee on Ways and Means proposed to report something to-morrow which would be a subject of debate confined to this matter.

Mr. HOLMAN objected to discussion.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that the Committee on Banking and Currency was holding sessions every day during the sittings of the House, listening to the views of gentlemen from various parts of the country.

Mr. WILSON said that this question of increasing the currency was exciting a great deal of public attention, and, therefore, he had drawn up the resolution for the express purpose of testing the sense of the House, and letting the public know whether or not there was to be an increase of currency.

Mr. COX wanted to offer an amendment, but the Speaker informed him that he could not do so under a motion to suspend the rules.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—Yeas 135, nays 98—so, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the resolutions were rejected. The following is the vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Albright, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Barber, Barriere, Begole, Bell, Berry, Bisbey, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Brown, Buckner, Buffington, Burchard, Burdy, Burrows, Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Cessna, Clark (Mo.), Clement, Cobb (N. C.), Cobb (Kansas), Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Crittenden, Crossland, Crutchfield, Curtis, Danforth, Davis, Dobbins, Donnan, Donnell, Field, Freeman, Glover, Hancock, Harris (Ga.) Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hawley (Ill.), Hays, Hamilton (Md.), Heford, Holman, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Jewett, Kelly, Killinger, Knapp, Lamar, Lamison, Lawrence, Leach, Lofland, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Marshall, McCreary, McDill (Wis.), McNulta, Merriam, Morrison, Morey, Neal, Negley, Niblack, Nunn, Orr, Packard, Packer, Page, Parker (Mo.), Pelham, Perry, Phillips, Pratt, Furman, Ranzier, Rapier, Rawls, Ray, Richmond, Robbins, Rusk, Sapkins, Sayler (Ind.), Sewell, Sheakley, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Sloss, Swift (Va.), Southard, Sprague, Stanard, Stone, Strait, Strawbridge, Sypher, Taylor, Thornburg, Todd, Tyner, Vance, Waddell, Wells, Whitehead, Whitley, Whitthorne, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ind.), Wolfe, Wardworth, Young (Ky.), and Young (Ga.)—135.

Nays.—Messrs. Albert, Archer, Banning, Bass, Beck, Bromberger, Bolton, Burchard, Burleigh, Caldwell, Clarke (N. Y.), Clayton, Clymer, Colton, Cox, Crocker, Crooke, Darrall, Dawes, Dewitt, Dearsham, Eames, Eden, Eldridge, Elliott, Fort, Frye, Garfield, Giddings, Goodrich, Gunckel, Hale (Me.), Hale (N. Y.), Hamilton, Harris (Mass.), Hathorne, Hawley (Conn.), Henderson, Herndon, Hersey, G. F. Hoar, Hooper, Hoskins, Kasson, Kellogg, Kendall, Lowndes, Luttrell, Maynard, McDill, (Iowa), Macdonald, Maith, Milliken, Mitchell, Moore, Morrison, Nesmith, O'Brien, O'Neill, Parker (N. H.), Parsons, Pendleton, Phelps, Pierce, Platt (Va.), Platt, (N. Y.), Polsley, Potter, Rainey, Randall, Read, Rice, R. H. Roberts, Sawyer, Schumacher (N. Y.), Scofield, Scudder (N. Y.), Scudder (N. J.), Small, Smart, Smith (Pa.) Smith (Ky.), Smith (Ohio), Speer, Stark weather, Storm, Swann, Townsend, Waldron, Wallace, Ward

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED,
T. J. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum ..... $ 6 00
Do. for six months 3 00
Do. for three months 1 50
Do. for one month 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent on carrier 15

All remittances should be made by express or on money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers $1 50
Clubs of five 1 25
Clubs of ten 1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111⅛.

GOVERNOR DAVIS, of Texas, has given up the office he has held to Governor Cooke.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY proposed the name of Elizabeth Cady Stanton to the President, for the Chief Justiceship. The President agreed to mention the matter to the Cabinet.

THE strike among the miners in the anthracite region promises to become an extensive affair. It looks this time as though the blame should be equally divided between operators and operatives.

WE INCLINE to think the Gubernatorial difficulty in Texas will be amicably settled. The President has practically decided against Davis, who claims office till April—and refuses to supply him with troops. This will give the office to Governor Cooke, who has already made demand for its possession.

WE ARE highly gratified at the decree issued by the Italian Government, forbidding the employment of Italian children in the vagrant profession, and calling for the prompt return of those now employed in foreign countries. If the municipal authorities of this country will aid the Government, the padrone business can be broken up.

THE State Treasurer shows, in his annual report, that the receipts of the State Treasury, during the current year, will fall about $1,000,000 short of the expenses of the State, including the amount that must go to the Sinking Fund, unless expenses are reduced or taxes revised. He proposes that the taxes on corporations shall be made uniform,—and the legislature will probably comply with the suggestion as the readiest method of remedying the evil threatened.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has received a cordial welcome into the midst of the Imperial family of Russia, in view of his prospective relation as son-in-law. The cordiality manifested toward him indicates that the marriage arrangement is very heartily acquiesced in, and that it will be a brilliant affair. If rumor speaks correctly of the qualities of the young man, he will be the gainer by the marriage ceremony. The lady is spoken of as a modest and lovable young lady, while the Duke is reported as a rough, coarse, and rather disagreeable young man.

WE give, in our local columns, some statements relative to the plans and purposes of our city political managers, which are very surprising, and would be incredible were not our informant excellent authority on the subject. But the plan will not work. It will not do to plead haste or necessity, if an attempt is made to foist a ticket on the people by the sole action of the Executive Committee. The people have a right to control this business, and we warn the gentlemen interested that they must respect the wishes of the people or prepare to be beaten at the polls.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The third nomination of the President for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has fallen upon a gentleman whose name has been frequently canvassed for the position, and, so far as we have seen, favorably. We refer to Judge Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio. Judge Waite was one of the counsel for our Government at the Geneva arbitration, and acquitted himself with eminent ability. It has been understood for several days that if nominated, he would be confirmed with little or no opposition. The only possible objection that we know of is, that he is not widely known in the country; but it does not necessarily follow from this that he is not perfectly adapted to the position. We hope, if no serious objection develops, he will be promptly confirmed, and the business settled.

GETTING TO WORK.

The financial question is one of worriment to Congressional minds. As to the proper theory which is to solve the vexed problem, Congress resembles a ship at sea without a rudder. Many new members made their debut this session with schemes for more currency, resumption of specie payments, free banking, a system of convertible bonds and untold projects. They have read them to unwilling listeners, left them with members of long standing to peruse, and a verdict has been rendered in return pronouncing against their respective merits. This had demoralized the financial ideas of the fathers of such measures, and their hard study and deep thought goes for naught, as the members have committed their once cherished ideas to the waste basket. In the meantime nearly every member is harassed by the thousand and one projects that he receives on the subject from his admiring friends who urge him to adopt their schemes as his own, and get them pushed through Congress.

Men who have been in the House for years, and who actually participated in framing our present financial system, are being severely criticised by men of standing throughout the country, leading business men and prominent manufacturers because they fail to appreciate the wants of the country and make no efforts to harmonize upon some measure which is to afford relief to the business interests of the country. All this has had its effect. The leaders whose duty it is to carry out some plan which is to improve our financial condition, have awakened to a realizing sense of the work before them. At the last meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, the suggestion was thrown out that the committee was wasting too much time on private bills, and was seeking to avoid this great question of financial legislation. An effort was made to declare as the sense of the committee, that work upon the finances should proceed at once to the exclusion of private bills, and the committee adjourned without taking a vote upon the propositions, but sufficient was developed to show that the Committee are aware of the necessity of going to work at once upon the finances, and there are men upon the committee who say they shall insist upon it.

THE MAYORALTY.

Three years ago, the GAZETTE urged the name of Major A. M. Brown, as a candidate for Mayor; and had our suggestion been kindly received, he would have been elected without difficulty or doubt. The *Dispatch* brings his name forward now, as a candidate for Mayor, and offers strong reasons in his behalf. It damages its case, however, by intimating that in the event of his not being regularly nominated, he will run as a citizen's candidate. We doubt if this idea is authorized. Major Brown is an excellent man in every respect, and if he will accept, will have our earnest support. We do not, however, that any name should be presented as to debar the most prompt and free nomination; and canvass for the men on the list of names, let the people choose, and we have no doubt make a fair good one. Such a person, be it will be Major Brown, or any other good citizen of high reputation and ability, can be readily elected.

Pittsburgh has grown to be a great city. It has altogether risen from the diminutive position of former years, to one of metropolitan importance. It needs, and should have for its executive officer, a person of refinement and polish, a gentleman in character and manners, and a person of undoubted ability and force. The duties of the position are laborious and responsible. The status of the city, in many important particulars, its order, and in some measure, its prosperity, depend upon the Mayor. He it is that must receive and entertain visitors, and often must come in contact with persons of distinguished station, or of culture and refinement. The reputation of the city will largely depend upon the manner in which he will represent us. Thus a very superior person is needed. But the choice belongs to the people, and we hope the opportunity will be given them early to indicate their preference.

—Since the above was in type, we learn, directly and authoritatively, that Major Brown will not consent, under any circumstances, to be a candidate. This disposes, therefore, of his name, in this connection.

THE TIME FOR ACTION.

The time has come when in some form or other, action must be taken by the Republican party, looking to the nominating of candidates for the February election. It is utterly absurd to suppose that there will be no such election. Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and all the cities at the East have accepted the situation, and are preparing for the election in February. The bill pending before the Legislature, regulating the election referred to, will become a law sufficiently soon for all practical purposes. It recognizes the third Tuesday of February, 1874, as the proper time for holding the election, and provides the machinery. The part of the bill thus referred to, has not been seriously questioned. It is true, as Speaker McCormick writes, that the Legislature cannot authoritatively interpret the Constitution, but it can indicate the time when the elections should be held; and this it does.

We readily comprehend why delay is practiced in calling the Republican primaries, and putting in active canvass, the several city offices to be filled. It serves to prevent an expression on the part of the people, and to enable a few to control the nominations in their own interest. If this policy is continued, and the impression obtains that the people are debarred a fair choice, we warn those interested in advance that they will seriously imperil their chance of election,—and worse than this, will greatly endanger the success of the Republican party in this city and county for years to come. The people are in no mood to be trifled with. They clearly realize their right to have a voice in the nominations to be made, and may not prefer to support even proper candidates, unfairly nominated. We insist, therefore, upon a prompt call being issued for the meeting of the Executive Committee, and for a full, and free consultation on the situation. If the Chairman of the City Executive Committee does not choose to issue such a call, he should resign and permit others to perform that duty. If neither is done, we will urge a general meeting of Republicans to take matters in hand.

The peril is very grave. The Democrats have called their primaries, and Convention, and will, undoubtedly, put candidates in the field and hold an election. If their candidates should receive a majority of the votes cast, they will then apply to the Courts for a decision on the legality of the election. If this is in their favor, their candidates will claim and secure the city offices. This is, undoubtedly, the programme they have in mind. We submit whether we can afford to sit passive and see this plan worked out. And particularly is it undesirable to leave so grave a question till the last moment, and then be compelled to accept whom we can get as candidates for important city offices.

This is a time of reform. There is a vigorous purpose, on the part of the people, to have thoroughly competent officers in charge of the city government. If the party nominees, be they Democrat or Republican, are not such as to command the entire confidence of the people, they will be met by citizens' candidates, and defeated. We say this not as knowing of a movement to this effect, but as a belief inspired by the temper of the people. They demand to be thoroughly satisfied as to the fitness of those selected for office. Politics will, in a large measure, be disregarded,—and the fittest men, for particular offices, will receive a majority of the votes cast. Such is the outlook at the present. There is danger in experimenting with the people, when in such a mood. Particularly dangerous will it prove, to permit the impression to obtain that they have been hoodwinked, or debarred the freest and fullest choice among the candidates offering. For this reason, we urge prompt action.

We are not in the mood to favor or oppose particular candidates. We simply demand that the people shall have the time and opportunity for making an untrammeled choice. We shall have no fear of the result, in such a case. But it is absolute folly to delay. The election must come off in February—that is a fact that no one can gainsay or resist. The Republican party must have a good selection of candidates—this is a truth that no one familiar with the temper of the people will for a moment doubt. In order to a satisfactory election, the City Executive Committee of the Republican party should be called together at once. Delay in this will only serve to deepen suspicion, and engender doubt. We make a demand to this effect on the part of the people. We hope the Chairman of the Committee will comply without delay. If not, we know the people will take the matter in their own hands, and the method of doing so is already entirely considered.

PERSONAL.

OXE CAMBATZ, who served as Colonel under the Paris Commune, was captured at Cartagena.

SAGOSTA, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a note to the different powers.

HORACE GREELEY used to say that the man who brought up ten boys was greater than Cæsar. He had more bother, anyway.

HON. J. L. PENNINGTON, the present Governor of Dakota, was an apprentice boy in the old Raleigh *Star* office thirty-three years ago. Ex-Governor Holden was foreman in the office at the time.

Of the nine Marshals of France who have been condemned to death since Gilles de Laval, Marshal de Retz, was hung at Nantes in 1440, Marshal Bazaine is the only one who has not suffered capital punishment.

PRESIDENT NOTT, in his wise old age, once took a newly married couple aside, and said: "I want to give you this advice, my children: Don't try to be happy. Happiness is a shy nymph, and if you chase her you will never catch her. But just go quietly about your duty, and she will come following."

ASTRONOMY.

The Sun's Family of Planets.

Prof. Richard S. Proctor delivered the second of a series of lectures on "Astronomy," in New York, on Thursday evening last. He limited his lecture to a description of Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars, beginning with the last named, to which he devoted the greater portion of his remarks. Mars, he said, was situated under more favorable conditions than Venus or Mercury. Notes of the rotation of the planet were taken in 1666, and it was then found by the French astronomers, by whom they were made, that there were on it two spots, one of which it was thought grew gradually small. Time went on, and it began to be noticed that the spots remained unchanged, and that they belonged to the surface of the planet. A comparison was then made between the planet and our earth, and next came the question, how far we could regard the white spots as snows. Then came the wonderful disclosures of the spectroscope, and it was discovered by Dr. Huggins, of England, that there was a vapor of water in Mars. These white spots were recognized as polar snows. The white matter indicated the presence of clouds: then we knew there must be mountains, irregularities of surface, rain falls, air and water currents, wind, storm and rain and everything corresponding with what we find on our earth. This was the Brewsterian notion, and corresponded with our ideas as formed from what we observe on this globe. The surface of Mars was between a third and a fourth part of that of the earth, and the volume about a seventh part, so that an enormous number of living creatures might exist there. The gravity was in the ratio of six to sixteen; in other words, a pound weight on the earth would weigh sixteen pounds on Mars. If we lived there we should feel more active, much stronger and much lighter; in fact, all our powers would be increased. All the objects about us would be much lighter, and we should be able to manipulate them much better than here. Mars was a smaller body than the earth, and the moon was a smaller body than Mars. If the gravity of our earth were reduced to that of Mars, the air would be immediately released, and its density would be a little more than two-fifths of what it was at present. The appearances presented by the planet indicated the existence of an immense amount of cold in it. He thought it was shown as clearly as possible that Mars was intended for the forms of life that we know of. It should be remembered that we recognized on our earth conditions under which life ceased. Minute animalculæ abounded, and these creatures were carried up by air currents. We also knew that life passed away after a certain height was reached. Coxwell and Glaisher went up in a balloon to an immense height, and when they had reached seven miles, Glaisher, whose pulse had risen to 100, fainted. Coxwell went two miles higher, and then he found he was losing strength and was unable to draw the valve, his only alternative being to pull the strings with his teeth. Then they descended, and their strength returned. The curious part of that story was that the pulse of either of them should have been at seventy-four or seventy-six before they ascended. We all know that people lived at a great altitude. The inhabitants of Quito we re 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, and we heard that they danced the whole night through. That fact was enough to show that they enjoyed good health. The lecturer then proceeded to deal with the giant planet, Jupiter—"the Prince of the Solar System"—as he termed it, and observed in connection with it, as with Mars, a verification was afforded of the truth of Goethe's remark, that "in her monstrosities nature reveals her secrets." Jupiter, he said, was instinct with its inherent fires. Ordinarily it had a light green colored zone, like Saturn, but sometimes it presented a ruddy light. The light which it received from the satellites was only a sixteenth part of what we get from the moon. With regard to the theory that the planets are inhabited, it seems to him that an intermediate theory was the more likely, and that was that only a small portion of planets was inhabited. Although one dismissed as unlikely the conclusion that any planet was inhabited, yet one must reach another one, namely, that there were millions of inhabited worlds.

God of granite and the rose,
Soul of the sparrow and the bee,
The mighty tide of being flows
Through countless channels, Lord to Thee.
It leaps the life in grass and flowers,
Through every grade of being runs,
Its glory shines from prison towers,
And comes to us from stars and suns.

HUMOROUS.

"UNCLE JAMES, won't you perform some of those juggling tricks for us to-night that you learned in China?" "No, my d I'm not in the vein." "What vein, ...le?" "Why, the juggler vein, of course."

THE Philadelphia *Star* thinks that genuine love is played out. Hump! The old sinner ought to travel through Michigan and see the sparkle of the eyes as two lovers hold the same peppermint lozenge between their teeth.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A MISSIONARY among the freedmen in Tennessee, after relating to some little colored children the story of Ananias and Sapphira, asked them why God does not strike everybody dead that tells a lie, when one of the least in the room quickly answered, "Because there wouldn't be anybody left."

A BOY was passing through the cars on the Erie Railroad the other morning with an illustrated copy of the "Nothing to Wear." A lady remarked, "I suppose that takes off the ladies?" "No," said a gentleman, "it takes off their dresses." "Then," rejoined the lady, "it is quite proper that a stripping should sell it."

A LOVE-SMITTEN gentleman, after conversing awhile with a lady on the subject of matrimony, concluded at last with the emphatic question, "Will you have me?" "I am very sorry to disappoint you," replied the lady, "and hope my refusal will not give you pain; but I must answer 'no.'" "Well, well, that will do," said her philosophical lover; "*and now suppose we change the subject.*"

THE following lines were copied from a young lady's hymn book, a few days since, which she thoughtlessly left in church:

I love to wait—he does not come;
Dear, dear, what shall I do?
I cannot listen as I ought,
Unless he listens too.
He might have come as well as not,
What plagues these fellows are,
I'll bet he's fast asleep at home,
Or smoking a cigar."

A NEWARK (N. J.) husband brought home a hunk of molasses candy for his wife the other evening. His wife wears false teeth. The candy was of an adhesive nature. She helped herself to a generous hunk, and planted both rows of teeth in it. There they remained. Strenuous were her efforts to release them, but she was not successful. She wanted her mouth free that she might say something to him. She wanted to say something to him that the candy not only prevented, but the tone of which, from its prominent quality, it debauched. But she could not get her jaws apart. Then she went to the sink and dropped the whole mass, teeth and candy, in a basin. Again she looked at him as if she were on the point of saying something he would be interested in, but every effort was broken up and destroyed by the orphaned jaws. Imagine a woman—a direct descendent of Eve—in such a fix. Think of the mighty thoughts surging and battling through her brain; think of the torrent of eloquence bursting from her throat with a roar and striking out into the air a vapor; think of the blazing eyes, the distended nostrils, the trembling frame, the nervous hands. Picture her thus, tearing the miserable candy from the glistening teeth, and comprehend if you can, O, man! the velocity with which the freed teeth were slapped into their place, and with which that wretched man subdued his merriment and tore out of that house.—*Danbury News.*

A PROMINENT Congressman gives it as his earnest belief that there are now in the employ of the Government at least twenty-five per cent. more people than there is any need for. And yet the most exhausting work of a Congressman is in trying to provide for his "constituents."

OUT on the prairies, near Chicago, is an unfinished monument, cut off at half its height, as was the man it intended to honor—Stephen A. Douglas—in the midst of his greatness.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. CHARTERED IN 1869.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $776,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Grahata, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES—ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES.

Imported direct by JOSEPH BROWNE.

Dublin Porter.
English Porter and Brown Stout;
Also,
Old Cognac Brandy,
Pure Old Rye Whisky,
Port Wine,
Sherry Wine,
Old Jamaica Rum.

Remember the place,
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

CORN-FED BILL.

Dicktated to all der Grangers.

BY CARL PRETZEL.

Der mid day sun for fifty years, had played der duce mit old Bill's face,
Und turned der tint from red to brown, till no white meat vas left a trace,
His hands vas brown, and der great big lines, vat ploughed deep in der skin,
Vas told der years of toil und work, dhroo all his life had been.

His thrams dond vas vot it yoost to bin, tall, und straight, und shtout,
But had shlowfully doubled itself intoo, while der muscles vas playin out.
His kneeses, too, vas gittin weak, und his legs could hardly walk,
Und his jaws vas loosen all its tooths, und he gummed it in his talk.

But of der outside in of his manly breast, some varm impulses grow,
Und dhey vas bloom, und shprout, und shmell, vherefer he vas go.
Der nerfy nerfs, mitin his heart, vas shtrong und steady shtill,
Nix grief, nix care, could tumble down der soul of Corn-fed Bill.

It vas pooty tuff to shtick grief, vhen no lookt out mit his eyes
Und saw from efery hilly top some oder mountain rise.
Und all dhroo life dose hills vas dhere, to plock der old man's vay,
Und no sooner qwick he climb der one, der odder befront him lay.

But you see dem acres of farming land; vell, for efrey herb dhey shprout,
More as sexty trops of vasser shweat from old Bill's brow come out.
You vas saw der proots in der golden corn, in der meddow of der field,
You vas saw der proofs in der orchard lot und in der fruit dhey yield.

Old Bill vas a farmer mans for shure, honest, shgwars und true,
Und would ask of you, yoost vat vas reched, und expect der same of you.
But make him aggravation ones, by tam he dond shtood dot,
He knock you down so higher a kite, while you shtand up der shpot.

He vas lifed to been a green old age, und had shouldered troubles sore,
He vas shtruggled hard to fite der wolf, und keep him out his door;
But der more he worked, dhem wolfses yelled, mit mouts all oben wide,
To shduff emselfs of dheir outside in, mit der farmer's beef und hide.

Aidough dem animals vas der fattest kind, shtill dheir shdomacks doned got full.
Dhey keeb expanding as dhey eat, und on der Granger pull;
Dhey eat der meats of der bodadoe, corn, der barley, und der oat,
Und ony leaf der husbandman vat he wouldn't gif a shoat.

Dot made old Bill git some dander ub; so he shwore a heafy swhore,
Und allowed he wouldn't plant annodder seed, or grow notting more.
Der old farm might go to grass, und he shtart for a load of wood
Before he'd shvest him a single hair for odder fellers' good.

Now dis vas dose vat old Bill preach and practice, too, next year,
Und on his farm dhere vas notting raised—not efen a disturbance dhere.
He wouldn't allow old mudder earth to grow out a single seed—
Not efen enuff for der brindle cow, nor his odder chicken feed.

Vell, der wolfses coned, as dhey had done a goot many times before,
To shdeal der fruits of der farmer's land, und rob him of his shdore.
But dose vot shdruck for old Bill's farm—vell, der shdory vas easy said,
Dhey only found some old post holes and wagon tracks instead.

MORALE.

Dose wolfes vas dem monobolies vat shdeal der farmer's shduff,
To fill ub bloated arishtocrats vot nefer could get enuf;
But Corn-fed Bill vas make 'em sing a song dot made 'em fanz,
Und deached 'em some new deories 'bout rail roads und der banks.

Und ofer dhey don'd look pooty gwick, out der Grangers git ub dheir backs,
Und only feed 'em mit old post holes und embdy wagon tracks.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 107 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note
BROKER
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the business of buying and selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES.
AND
All Marketable Securities
PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on
Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE.
MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REALIZE ON
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
AND
OTHER GOOD SECURITIES
Are requested to call on
Luther S. Kauffman
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
96 Fourth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,

JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

At 12 1-2c, New Styles,
GOOD DELAINES!
At 18 3-4c, New Styles
DRESS GOODS.
At 25c,
BLACK POPLINS!
Extra Good Value.
At 25c,
Colored Alpacas
All Shades, Made to Our Own Order.
AT 31, 37½ AND 50c,
BLACK ALPACAS
Very Low for Quality.
New Dress Goods,
New Dress Goods!
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS!
Men's Wear, Cloths, Sackings, Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques.
A Full Stock of New Goods arriving daily at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Cheaper than Ever.
Buy Goods now as they will
Certainly Advance.
Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.
Many Good Bargains
In our Dress Goods Department marked down to still lower prices to close out.
CALL AND SEE
Our 12½ cent Dress Goods.
Our 15 cent Dress Goods.
Our 18¾ cent Dress Goods.
Our 20 cent Dress Goods.
Our 25 cent Dress Goods.
All about one-half former prices—some splendid bargains among them.
Special Bargains,
At 8c, Good Dark Ginghams.
At 10c, Wide Sheeting Muslins.
At 12½c, Lonsdale Bleached Muslins.
At 15c, some of the Best Prints.
At 18¾c, Good Style Tycoon Repps.
At 25c, Wide Merino Flannels.
At 50c, All Wool Colored Merinos.

Furs. Muffs. Boas. Sets. Furs. Muffs. Boas. Sets. Furs. Muffs. Boas. Sets. Furs. Muffs. Boas. Sets.

To close out at very low prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

HENRY McCALLUM,

CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS

REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.

Boyard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

NEW DISCOVERY

Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tar'ished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

HAMBURG
Edgings and Embroideries,
New and Beautiful Patterns, and Large Assortment.
At 50 Cents,
BLACK KID GLOVES!
A FULL LINE OF
Black and Colored Kid Gloves
In all the Celebrated Makes.
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Feathers and Plumes,
Ornaments and Buckles.
COLLARS, CUFFS,
NECKTIES, SCARFS,
HAIR GOODS,
HOSIERY, &C., &C.
LADIES'
Merino and Muslin Underwear
AND
NIGHT GARMENTS.
PRICES VERY LOW
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SILK DEPARTMENT

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Announce for the Month of January,
Large Reductions
In the Prices of
Black Gros Grain
DRESS SILKS
Bellon Brand.
REDUCED FROM
$2.40 to $1.90 per yard.
3.00 to 2.40 per yard.
GOLDEN WHEEL BRAND.
REDUCED FROM
$3.50 to $2.75 per yard.
4.50 to 3.50 per yard.
5.75 to 4.50 per yard.
6.00 to 5.00 per yard.
6.25 to 5.25 per yard.
6.50 to 5.50 per yard.
Bonnet's Best Make.
REDUCED FROM
$5.00 to $4.00 per yard.
5.25 to 4.75 per yard.
7.50 to 6.00 per yard.
Also, a small lot of REMNANTS OF BLACK SILKS marked at very low figures.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

H CARPETS. CALLUM,

NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
BRIDGE WORK.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

The Union Iron Works,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles,
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forging, &c.
General and Works, 29th Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.

BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh
No. 625 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.
THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

WM. SEMPLE'S.

TABLE LINENS!
New Patterns—Very Cheap.
AT $1.75 A PAIR,
Heavy Gray Blankets,
Well Worth $3.00.
At 6 1-4c, NEW DARK PRINTS,
NEW STYLES.
At 8 1-3c, NEW DARK PRINTS,
GOOD STYES—FAST COLORS.
New Ginghams, New Damask and
New Prints, Huck Towels,
New Chintzes, At Bargains!
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins!
VERY LOW.
LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1874.
January 13th.
B. 128. B.
NEW GOODS
AND
Bargains in Same.
ONE CASE
Heavy Black Poplins,
At 25c—double width and choice color—value 50c.
A small lot, 300 yards,
Black Corded Poplins,
27 inch goods, at 25c—value 40c.
BLACK ALPACAS
At 35, 45 and 50c, that are decided bargains.
NEW STOCK
Black Cashmeres and Merinos
We are now opening our Spring Importation of
Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings, 1,000 Pieces from 8c up to the Finest Quality.
We purchased 25 Packages
Bleached and Brown Muslins
At the lowest prices reached during the panic and are now receiving them. We can, therefore, offer superior value. Special low prices to those purchasing by the piece.

BOGGS & BUHL

128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.

LEGAL.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee of JOHN V. McDONALD, deceased will offer at Public Sale on the premises,
On Wednesday, February 4th, 1874,
All the following described
Real Estate,
Situate in Allegheny co., Pa.

All that certain lot of ground in the Borough of Manchester, now Allegheny City, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the easterly side of Preble street, at the distance of 164 feet southwardly from Chestnut street; thence along Preble street southwardly 24 feet to the line of lot lately owned by James Doyle; thence along said line eastwardly 120 feet to Cedar alley; thence along said alley northwardly 24 feet; thence westwardly parallel with Chestnut street 120 feet to Preble street, the place of beginning. This property has also a large new two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

Erected on the same, containing seven (7) rooms and finished attic.

Also the one undivided third part of a certain other lot of ground in the Sixth ward of the City of Allegheny, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the west side of Preble street, at the corner of Franklin street; thence westerly along the north side of said Franklin street 100 feet to an alley; thence northwardly along said alley parallel with the said Preble street 47 feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said Franklin street 100 feet to Preble street; thence southwardly along the west line of said Preble street 47 feet to the place of beginning.

Also a certain other lot adjoining the foregoing 24 feet in front on Preble street, extending back 100 feet, preserving a like width, being lot No. 139 in John Sampson's plan of a sub-division of part of lots in the town of Manchester, since included within the limits of the said City of Allegheny.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of same day. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Slate Quarry in Northampton County, Pa.

Will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, January 20th, 1874, at 10 o'clock P. M., by order of U. S. District Court for the Western District Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy, the property of the NEW CITY SLATE MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., situated at Slatington, Northampton county, Pa., on Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad and Lehigh Canal. This property consists of 45 acres in fee simple, more or less, richly underlaid with one of the finest beds of UNFADING DARK BLUE SLATE in the State. The improvements thereon are in necessary machinery for operating the Quarry, all of which is of the most improved style, nearly new, and in good working order. There is also a number of houses, Superintendent's House of 7 rooms, barn and other buildings. The whole is in a state for immediate occupancy and development without further outlay, and will be sold clear of all incumbrances.

TERMS—One-fourth cash at time of sale, balance in four equal payments of six, nine and twelve months, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, with *acte facias* clause.

For further particulars, address,
E. L. GOODWIN, Assignee,
Office, Brown's Building, Duquesne Way,
de27:w2 TTHS Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story.

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, &c. Dr. Whittier, Graff & Lyon, Graff & Lyon, Wm. Phillips & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Arthur McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others have failed. It is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year, must have skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet of 50 pages sent for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
300 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, casual reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining the wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, secur

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits, short Loans on Valuable Property, Rents or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW A. MCFARLANE, President.
RAFAEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. R. Lupton,
A. T. Dewhurst, J. P. Smith,
Frank Ramge, Jos. W. Haney,
R. W. Sackett, Rafael A. Long.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAGER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, F. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Lambert, P. Habermann, A. Groetzinger, President.
JOSEPH LAUKART, Cashier

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874.

The tendency to ease in finances begins to assume an appearance of plethora,—the supply of loanable funds exceeding the demands. This is gratifying, but not astonishing. It will be remembered that we predicted an abundance of money in January; not from any prophetic insight into the tendencies of trade, but on the simple principle, well established by years of financial experience, that in January the money used to move crops then flows back to the financial centres. The plethora, however, is unusual now, owing to the fact that business, crippled by the panic, has not resumed its full activity, and will not till Spring. Under ordinary circumstances, money should be getting gradually more plentiful till Spring, and then, owing to the increase of business, should be a trifle more stringent, and in the early fall, if Congress does nothing to render the currency elastic, there will be a decided pressure again.

The European money market is also very easy, there being a vast amount seeking investment. It begins to be evident that this will inspire extensive railway building in this country the coming year, our railway securities being somewhat extensively inquired after for purposes of investment.

The foreign commerce of New York last week was: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $7,712,254; product exports, $565,705, and specie exports, $482,495. The total merchandise imports since January 1 are $14,966,378, as against $16,630,268 in 1873, and $12,383,939 in 1872. The total exports of produce since January 1 are $9,414,390, against $7,965,329 in 1873 and $5,409,163 in 1872. The total exports of specie since January 1 are $1,028,943, against $3,077,388 in 1873 and $94,878 in 1872. This shows an excess of imports over exports, which, if the ratio were kept up, would show a balance against us, during the year, of $120,000,000. But it is to be remembered that the present is the worst part of the year for an export trade.

From the Custom House, of this city, during last week, $44,090.27 of old United States notes and fractional currency were forwarded to Washington; $101,021.84 in Treasury drafts were paid. The receipts from revenue, during the week, were $47,582.79. The draft of $100,000 in favor of New York, noticed last week, is what accounts for the adverse balance during the week.

The depressed condition of the sugar market, noticed Saturday, continued yesterday. The decline in Lake Shore is used to account for the depression, but it wears more the appearance of a bear movement, or the result of an active unloading of stocks. The decline was manifest in Philadelphia stocks, Pennsylvania Central touching 47½. Northwestern common was an exception to the general decline, it advancing ¼ per cent. At the close there was a general advance.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Gold closed at	111¾	111¾
U. S. sixes—1881—coupons	117½	117½
" 10s, 1881.	116¾	116¾
5-20s 1862	113¾	113¾
5-20s—1864.	113¾	113¾
" 1865 reg.	114½	114½
" 1865 new.	115¾	115¾
" 1867.	117½	117
" 1868—coupons.	117½	117½
10-40's	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	124½	124½
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¾	102¾
Erie	48½	48¾
Do. Pref	83¾	83
Do. preferred	71¾	72
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾
Do. Central	85	85
North Western Common	60	60¾
Do. preferred	72	73¾
Rock Island	104¾	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88¾
Fort Wayne	97½	97½
Western Union Telegraph	75¾	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	33¾	33¾
Toledo Pan-Handle	83¾	83¾
Toledo & Wabash	52¾	53¼
Harlem	123¾	123¾
Chicago and Alton	109	108
Adams Express	93	93½
American Express	61	61½
U. S. Express	79¼	79¼
W. Fargo & Co. Express	69¾	70
I. C.	99¾	99
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 84 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	48½	48¾
Reading	15¾	15¾
United Cos. of N. J.	120	120
Oil Creek	17¾	17
Lehigh Valley	58¾	58¾
Central Transportation	43¾	43¾
Northern Pacific	59	59
Penna. scrip dividend	94¾	94¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30.	99	99

NEW YORK, January 19, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements amounted to $600,000. The customs receipts were $392,000. Money was easy throughout the day at 5@6. Sterling was quiet at 483@483¼ for sixty days and 486¼@487¾ for sight. Gold ranged at 111@111⅜, and closed at 111¼. The carrying rates were 4@7. The clearings were $17,000,600. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments were quiet and steady, with considerable business. Stocks were weak and lower in early dealings, and declined ½@1⅞. After the first board the feeling improved, and at the close the highest prices of the day prevailed. Western Union advanced 1¾ from the lowest point, Pacific Mail 2¾, St. Paul 1¾, Wabash 1¾, Lake Shore 1⅞, Central 1¾, with a general advance in the others of ¼@1. The advance was due to reports of a heavy increase in the earnings of western railroads for the first two weeks in January and a tendency to construe the vote in the House on Wilson's inflation resolution as favorable to an increase of the volume of currency, notwithstanding the failure of the two-thirds vote necessary. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 235,000 shares, of which 41,000 were Western Union, 29,000 Union Pacific, 61,000 Lake Shore, 18,600 Wabash, 20,000 Pacific Mail, 13,000 New York Central, 11,000 St. Paul, 7,600 C. C. & I. C., and 4,000 Northwest, and 6,300 Ohios. The bulls predict another sharp advance in February.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117⅜; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; do of '64, 113¾; do of '65, 115¼; do, new, 114¾; do of '67, 117; do of '68, 118¼; 10s, new, 112¾; 6-20s, 112¾; currency 6s, 124½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 69; Tennessee, old, 70¾; do new, 70¾; Virginia, new, 51; do old, 41; North Carolina old, 26¾; do new, 26¾.

Stocks.—Cumberland Valley, 70; Canton Telegraph Co., 74¾; Quicksilver, 25; Adams Express, 93; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 69; American Express, 60¾; United States Express, 70; Pacific Mail, 59¾; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 48¾; do preferred, 72; Hudson, 125; do preferred, 1.6; Michigan Central, 85; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 98¾; Northwestern common, 60¾; do preferred, 72¾; Rock Island, 104¾; New Jersey Central, 99¾; St. Paul, 48¾; do preferred, 72; Toledo & Wabash, 53; do preferred, 76; Fort Wayne, 91¾; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 108; do, preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 33¾; Illinois Central, 120; Cincinnati, 77¾; Burlington & Quincy, 86; Lake Shore, 86¾; Indiana, 89¾; Illinois Central, 97; Pacific 96¾; Central Pacific, 96¾; Union, 84¾; Hartford & Erie, 8¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 103¾.

LONDON, January 19, 1874.—Consols: money, 93@93⅝; account, 93⅝@93¾; 5-20s of '65, 108¾; do of 1867, 108¾; do 1868, 106¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 49¾; do preferred, 73¾.

PARIS, January 19.—Rentes 58f 5c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Beeves: receipts yesterday and to-day 4,300, making 7,324 for the week, against 7,700 last week; quality fairly active on the choice kinds, which was good; market firm and moderately active at an advance of 1c from Friday; some bullocks sold at 12c, but 11¾@11¾ was the range for native steers and 8½@9½c for Texans; sheepskind sold at 7½c; fresh receipts 1,700, making 12,500 for the week, against 25,150 last week; supply thought to be excessive; market very slow, as the demand is sparing and prices sustained, ranging at 4¾ to 7¼c, with 6½c as the top. Swine: arrivals 16,600, making 27,870 for the week, against 32,220 last week; market active and firm at 5¾@6c for dressed and 4½@5c for western, as to interior to live weights up to 300 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Cattle moderate; Pennsylvania and western steers higher; sales 2,200 extra Pennsylvania and western at 7½@7¾c; fair to good at 6½@7c; common at 5@6c. Sheep 10c for demanded; sales 10,300 at 5@6c. Hogs higher; sales 6,600 at 7.25@7.50.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Business was quiet today in nearly all departments, owing to unfavorable weather. Bleached shirtings, fine at brack, are nominal; sheetings are in short supply and firm at advancing prices. Medium and white ground fancy prints are in fair demand from first hands. Fine staple cassimeres are in steady request. White goods are selling freely.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874.

APPLES—The receipts continue light, but the supply while it is considerably reduced, is still equal to the demand; sales in a jobbing way at $2.50 to $3.50 ₱ brl. for fair to prime Ohios, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice York State.

ASHES—Trade continues dull, and no improvement can reasonably be looked for until the window glass factories, the principal consumers, start up; this it is hoped will not be much longer delayed. For the present prices are entirely nominal.

ALE—Trade continues dull, but prices remain unchanged. We continue former quotations: X, $3 per brl. to the country, and $8 to the city; XX, $10; India Ale, $11, Half bris. in regular proportion.

APPLE BUTTER—The arrivals recently have been comparatively light but the supply is still fully equal to the demand, and we continue former quotations, 60@70c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

BROOM CORN—There has been an increased demand during the past week, mostly, however, for small lots, and as the supply is light no change; there is a firmer feeling on the part of sellers, although there have been no quotable advance. We continue to quote fair to choice, 5¾@6¾c; green, at 4@5, and hurl at 3@3½.

BROOMS—Following are the factory prices: No. 2, $2 per dozen; No. 3, $2.50; No. 4, $3; No. 5, $3.25. No. 6, $3.50. Carpet Brooms, $4. Toy Brooms and Whisps, $1.50@2. In a jobbing way, from store, 25 to 50c per dozen additional.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand is meagre, and prices are weak and lower; we reduce our quotations to $3½@3¾ per ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX—Continues very dull, and with stocks accumulating the market is weak and prices are entirely nominal, ranging from 25 @30c.

BUTTER—The supply of the best grades has fallen off considerably short of the demand during the past week and prices have further advanced; common to fair, 15@22c; medium to good, 25@30c; prime to choice, 30@35—some sales have been reported as high as 37@38. It is not expected that these prices will be sustained for any length of time, as there will doubtless be largely increased receipts within the next few days. In view of the fact that at present there is a better home than foreign demand for western shippers than the eastern markets.

BRANS—There is perhaps an increased inquiry, and we have reason to believe that the consumption will be larger than usual in consequence of the scarcity and high price of potatoes; the supply is fair, unusually so, and we continue former quotations, $2@2.25 ₱ bushel.

COPPER—Following are the card rates, cash 4 months, reported by Lee & Co.: Brazier's Copper, 12 ₱. sheets and upward, 35c. Brazier's Copper, 10, 11 and 12 ₱. sheets, 36c. Brazier's Copper, 8 and 9 ₱. sheets, 37c. Circles under 8 in. diameter, 38c. Circles, 8 in diameter and over, 41c. Segment and Pattern Sheets, 38c. Sheathing Copper, 40c. Bolt Copper, 40c. Locomotive Fire Box Plates, 35c. and $2.25@2.75 for other brands.

CEMENT AND LIME—Rosendale cement, $4.00@4.50 ₱ barrel Louisville, $2.50; Cumberland, $2.50. Lime—Cleveland white, Toledo and Sandusky, $2.75 ₱ barrel. Plaster—best eastern—$4.50; Michigan, $3.50@3.75.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A, 36 inch, 7½c; Sheetings, 11½c; Yarns, Pittsburgh Family, 10½c. Juniata, B. fine, 10c; White Carpet Chain fine, 35c Colored, 40c, Cotton Batting, 16; Cotton Twine, 30.

CRACKERS—Water, 7. N. Y. Water, 7. Oyssters, 6¾@7. Soda, 7. Soda Extra, 9¾. Butter, 9c. Boston Extra, 9c. Sugared Ginger Nuts, 11c. Ginger Snaps, 11. Hard Times, 10. Graham, 7.

COOKING & SOPE—Manilla rope, ¾ inch in diameter and upwards, 11½ cents. Sisal, 9½ cents. 1-16, 18½c tarred rope and lath yarn, 16c and hay and leather twine, 18¾. Sisal rope—¾ and 5-16 in diameter 16½c. No. 10 to ¼ inch, 17½c; hay and spoke twine, 18. Oil well drilling, cotton sawyer laid, 17½c do. bolt rope and tarred, 19c. Sash cord, 20c.

CARBON OIL—Is firm and tending upward; standard brands, 19@19½c by the car load, and 20@20½ for small lots. Benzine, 25.

COUNTRY LARD—Are selling in a regular way at 10@12 ₱ brl. according to quality.

CANNED GOODS—There is no improvement in the demand, especially as regards the common and medium grades, all the way through, although it turned out pretty well from the early expectations, as there were but few left over unsold; prices were about the same for extra to choice canned corn, the supply of which was not more than equal to the demand, but the common and medium grades were generally reported from 20 to 20c ₱ cwt lower. There were a good many eastern Ohio factory lots sold early in the season at one half a cent per lb; we now quote job lots at 15 @15½. Fancy brands quoted at 17 for Nutmeg, and 18 for Young America. Fair to prime Ohio Sweitzer, 15@17.

COKE—Trade continues quiet, but an early improvement is looked for. No change in rates, at $3.25@3.50 per ton, free on cars here.

DRESSED HOGS—6@6½c per ₱.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a continued good demand for Apples, and as the supply is scarcely equal to it, prices have advanced to 8@9c ₱ lb. Peaches are also scarce and higher, quoted at 13@13c; peeled, 18@20. Blackberries, 10@15.

EGGS—The market has been very dull during the past week, and dealers are holding on, but are gradually falling off, the supply is still in excess of present requirements, and prices remain unchanged; we have not quoted fresh, 35c; packed, 25c.

FEATHERS—In light supply but the demand is only fair and prices remain about as last quoted. No. 1 live geese, 48@50c wholesale, and 52@56c additional in a jobbing way.

FIRE BACK—Trade is improving and prices are unchanged. We quote Isabella, $30; Apollo, $33; Bolivar, $30; West Virginia, $16.

FLOUR—The market continues very firm, but there is no perceptible improvement in the demand and no change to make in quotations; $7.25@7.75 for spring wheat flours; $8@8.50 for red winter, and $8@8.50 for white. Inquiry is for small lots to meet immediate requirements. Rye Flour, $5.25.

GAME—Venison continues very dull and anything but strictly fresh seems to be unsalable at almost any price; saddles may be quoted at 10 @12c. Rabbits, $1.50 ₱ dozen. Squirrels, 50@75c. Quail, $1.25@1.50. Pheasants and Prairie Chickens, $3.50.

GRAIN—There has been a noticeable increase in the receipts within the past few days, but still not enough to meet the demand, and the population as yet, and prices are firm with a continued upward tendency; dealers claim, not with standing there has already been a sharp advance, that prices are still too low here taking those at the source of supply as a basis, and consequently that there must be a still further advance. The receipts of Wheat continue very meagre, excepting that being received by the mills, and there is little doing that is strictly on the price quotations: $1.60@1.65 for red, and $1.70@1.75 for white; The Oat market is firm with a supply barely equal to present requirements, although we continue former quotations, 52@55, as to quality. Ear Corn is coming in freely, but it is selling freely on arrival at 70@73. Shelled is quotable at 75@75 for new, and 78@80 for old. There is rather more inquiry for Rye, and our quotations, 90c@$1, are barely sustained at 85@95c. There is but little doing in Barley, and the market is controlled by Chicago, our main source of supply.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The latest news from Rio, dated December 27th, shows an advancing market there. Stock light and only 2,800 bags daily receipts. The purchases for the United States amount to but nine thousand bags. The opinion of intelligent operators is that the next news will show a large advance, and force the prices up in this country to at least 30c gold for choice invoices. Stocks in the United States in first hands are low, and the European markets are higher relatively than ours for all descriptions. We see no encouragement for low Coffee during the current year. Sugar—Weak, and prices be off to day for refined. Molasses—New Orleans firm, and the market quite bare of goods for the season. Choice will likely go to 90c in the summer months. Syrups firm at the late advance, and fine grades scarce and tending upward. Fish—Mackerel have advanced $1 per brl. all round. Rice—Higher, and for the finer style of Carolina an advance of ¼c to ½c is asked.

HAY—The market for baled has been very dull during the week, and with continued liberal receipts, stocks are accumulating; the better holders will store in preference to making further concessions; we continue to quote at $18 to $19 ₱ ton, as to quality.

ONIONS—In very light supply, and prices have further advanced; we now quote at $4@5 ₱ brl., as to quality.

HOMINY—Firm at $4.75@5 ₱ brl.

HIDES—Prices are weak and drooping: Green Salted Steer Hides, 9@9½. Green Salted Mixed, 8½@9¼. Green Butcher steer 6@7. Green Cow, Scents; Green butcher bull hides, 4; Green Butcher's Calf, 9c; Dry Flint Hides, 22. Green Salted Kip, 11@13. Green Salted Calf each, $1.90 @2.10.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½ to 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¼; Crete C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23@24; good to prime, 21@22; fair, 20@20½. Roasted 1 pound packages, 35c; loose, 34½.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime do, 65@70c.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½; Patna, 8¼c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ₱ cans, $1.50 ₱ dozen; ½ do, $2.25. Royal, ¼ ₱ cans, $1.90; ½ do, $3 ₱ dozen.

OAT MEAL—Per keg, $4.50; per barrel, $8.50.

Pearl Barley, Nos. 3 and 4, 6¾c ₱ ₱.

SPICES—Grain Pepper; 28 cents; Grain Allspice, 20 cents; whole Cloves, 45 cents; Cassia, 40c; Nutmegs, $1.35; Ground spices in 5 pound cans, Mustard, 38c; Allspice, 25c; Cinnamon, 35c; Ginger, 30c. Cloves, 45c; Cayenne Pepper, 55c; White Pepper, 65c.

CANDLES—Mould Candles, 12c; Stearine, 14 Star do, 19.

SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 10; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $4.75 per box; Procter & Gamble's German, 7½; Extra, 7c. Superior, 6c; Woman's Friend, 5.50; Old Rosin, 5c; Scrubbing, 4c.

SUNDRIES—Turkey Prunes, 9½; cts; Currants; 7½@8c. Lemon Peels, 25c ₱ lb. Citron, 25c. Raisins, new, 12c ₱ ₱. Wine Vinegar, imported, 35c; Cider Vinegar, 18 to 20c; Shot, $3.00. Penna Rifle, $4.50 per keg. Lye, $8.00; Powder, $10.50; Oswego and Duryea's Corn Starch, 11; Silver and Satin, 10; Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9; Pearl Starch, 5.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations: Extra No. 1 Mess Mackerel, $16.00. No. 1 mess mackerel 34.00, Extra No. 1 shore mackerel 27.00, No. 1 shore mackerel 25.00, Extra No. 1 Bay mackerel $18, No. 1 bay mackerel 21.00, Extra No. 2 shore mackerel 18.00, No. 2 large bay mackerel 16.00, large No 2 bay mackerel $12.5 @14, medium No 2 bay mackerel 12.00, Split Labrador Herring 5.50, Split Shore Herring 8.00, Round Shore Herring $7.00 Smoked Bloater Herring, 82. Whitefish, ₱ half barrel, $4.50. Lake Trout, ₱ half barrel 7.00, large Georges Codfish, per 100 lbs, 6.50, medium do, 6.00, large Grand Bank Codfish 5.50, medium do, 5.00.

LEATHER—Following are the current rates for the various descriptions: Oak Sole, heavy, 40@42c. Oak Sole, med and light, 38@40c. Oak Spanish 36@38. Red Sole, B. A heavy and med, 31 @33. Red Sole, Oronoco, 30@31 Red Sole, good light, 30@32c. Slaughter Skirting, 45@50c. Slaughter Skirting, trimmed and sold at original weight, 47. Rough Oak Leather, 36@34. No. 1 Pad Skins, per dozen, all round, 42@45. Harness best, American, $44. Harness, best country, 39@41. Harness, Ordinary oak, 30@37. Fair Skirting, 42@46. Fair Bridle, per dozen, $90@96. Black bridle, per doz, $80@90. Band Leather, per lb, 39@44. Finished calf, country, $1.10@1.40; French Calf, $1.90@2.30; French Calf, imitation, 1.50@1.65 Wax upper, per foot, 20@25c Wax, per pound, Kip 90@1.

PICKLES—Mediums containing 1,200 pickles, $5.50@6 ₱ brl; small, 2,250 pickles, $7@7.25 Gherkins, 3,500 pickles, $11@12; large, 800 pickles, $9; half bris, $5.50@6.

PAINTS—Following are the current rates Brandon Yellow, 2½3 cents. Blue Prussian 40@50c. Blue Ultramarine, 20@45c. Green Chrome 14@18. Green Paris, 25@30c. Green Verditter 17@30c. Green Versailles, 22@26c. Lamp Black 16@20. Lamp Black, Germantown, 13@16c. Metallic Paints, 4@6c. Mineral Paints, 2@3c Spanish Brown, 1¾@2½c Venetian Red American, 2¼@3½c. Venetian Red, English, 4 @5c.

PEAS—$1.65@1.75 ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, ₱ lb., 12¼. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¼; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 11¾c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, 8½c. Bacon Rib Sides, 8¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined lard for summer use, in tres, 10¾. Do, half bbls, 10¾c. Do. kits 11¼c. Do. in ¾ lb. cadlies, 12c. Do in 5 lb. tin pails, 12¾. Do in 3 lb. pails, 13¾ ₱ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10.

SEEDS—Quoted at 2¼@2¾.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.80 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed in demand and tending upward; $1.85@1.90 per bushel.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6½@7.

POTATOES—There is a very fair demand, and we were reported sales of prime Peach Blows during the past week at $1.12½@1.15 ₱ bushel on track, and $1.2@1.25 in a jobbing way

POULTRY—Notwithstanding the weather has been more favorable during the past week, and the supply comparatively light, the market was quiet and prices unchanged. Dressed Chickens, 10@12; Turkeys, 15@16. Ducks, 13@14; Geese, 8@10.

WHITE LEAD—Continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; strictly pure, in 100 keg lots, at 11¾ cents and 12 cents in a jobbing way. In tin packages, one half to one cent ₱ pound additional.

WINDOW GLASS—The situation remains substantially as noted in our report of last week; there are but few orders coming in, not because the article is not wanted, but dealers generally say that there is no stock here, and consequently they are buying elsewhere. Manufacturers, as might be expected, are lots to part with to their customers, but they appear determined not to start up again until the blowers and other workmen are satisfied to go to work at the scale of prices they, the manufacturers, are willing to pay. It is earnestly hoped that the difficulty in the way of starting up will soon be removed, for that this great Pittsburgh interest may suffer no longer, but the indications at this writing, we regret to state, are by no means encouraging.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.03@1.05 Alcohol, $1.90. Corn, rye and wheat whiskies, $1.06@1.08. Wooden ware—Two hoop Pails, $2.25 three hoop do, $2.65. No. 1 three hoop tubs $10.50. No. 2, two hoop Tubs, $9.00. No. 3, two hoop tubs, $8.50. Plain Wash boards, per dozen $2.50. Crimp, $2.75.

WOOL—There is a continued good demand at full prices, say 40@50c as to quality, and we are reliably informed that there is very little remaining in first hands in this section of the country, excepting of "cullings" which are not wanted at any price. Our dealers have been picking up all they could get their hands upon for some weeks within the range of quotations; and eastern "runners" have also been quite numerous of late soliciting consignment and buying whenever they could do so to advantage. The Eastern markets are reported as firm as ever, manufacturers buying freely, stocks of especially of desirable grades, in light supply, and prices fully sustained

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, January 19, 1874.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale to day, the names of the owners, and other particulars in regard to the market, reported especially for the GAZETTE:

ARRIVALS OF CATTLE BY RAIL.

Moonshine and Kanz, Chicago	2	cars	
Greenwald and Kahn, Chicago	2	"	
Varner and M., Chicago	2	"	
J. Shamberg, Chicago	1	"	
L. Keiffer, Chicago	3	"	
Marks and Bros., Chicago	3	"	
Isaac Vanvoorhis, Chicago	1	"	
Hollis, Land Co., New Galliee	2	"	
B. McMillen, Palestine	1	"	
J. Bear, Columbia	1	"	
H. H. Brook, Alliance	1	"	
D. Sherrick, Canton	1	"	
C. Slack, Orrville	1	"	
Holmes, Bro. & Co. Orrville	1	"	
Powers Bros, Orrville	1	"	
L. Nichols, Orrville	1	"	
A. Shellen, Wooster	1	"	
D. Frank, Indianapolis	1	"	
W. Wood, Indianapolis	1	"	
Sadler, Havens & Co, Indianapolis	1	"	
Holmes, & Co, Bourbon	1	"	
Holmes, & Co, Peru	1	"	
C. M. Helmes, Canal Dover	1	"	
M. Rudolph, Canal Dover	1	"	
W. J. Laughlin, Bellaire	1	"	
B. C. Seicrest, Bellaire	1	"	
W. A. Thompson, Bellaire	1	"	
John Sheppard, Bellaire	1	"	
George Davis, Bellaire	1	"	
I. Vanatta, Bellaire	1	"	
Manley, Bellaire	1	"	
Overfield, Bellaire	1	"	
Jacob Needy, East Liberty	2	"	
Total	47	"	

DRIVEN IN.

A. Stake'ey	8	James Shaw	16
Montgomery and R	13	I Zeigler	15
Sol Lowenstein	25	Lowenstein & Co.	30
James Hanlin	10	J. McMurtrie	8
Total.	125		

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

Calculating the 47 cars of western cattle at 20 to the car, and we have 904; add to these the 125 driven in, and we have the total supply on sale 1,085 head, against 771 head last Monday, a falling off of 312; we will be seen, there was an increased number of western cattle, included in which were 18 cars from Chicago, while of country cattle the supply was light. With this very full supply and wet, disagreeable weather, as might be expected, the market opened dull and drooping, especially as regards the common and medium grades, all the way through, although it turned out pretty well from the early expectations, as there were but few left over unsold; prices were about the same for extra butcher cattle, the supply of which was not more than equal to the demand, but the common and medium grades were generally reported from 20 to 20c ₱ cwt lower. There were a good many eastern Ohio factory lots sold early in the season at one half a cent per lb; we now quote job lots at 15 @15¾. Fancy brands quoted at 17 for Nutmeg, and 18 for Young America. Fair to prime Ohio Sweitzer, 15@17.

COKE—Trade continues quiet, but an early improvement is looked for. No change in rates, at $3.25@3.50 per ton, free on cars here.

DRESSED HOGS—6@6½c per ₱.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a continued good demand for Apples, and as the supply is scarcely equal to it, prices have advanced to 8@9c ₱ lb. Peaches are also scarce and higher, quoted at 13@13c; peeled, 18@20. Blackberries, 10@15.

EGGS—The market has been very dull during the past week, and dealers are holding on, but are gradually falling off, the supply is still in excess of present requirements, and prices remain unchanged; we have not quoted fresh, 35c; packed, 25c.

FEATHERS—In light supply but the demand is only fair and prices remain about as last quoted. No. 1 live geese, 48@50c wholesale, and 52@56c additional in a jobbing way.

FIRE BACK—Trade is improving and prices are unchanged. We quote Isabella, $30; Apollo, $33; Bolivar, $30; West Virginia, $16.

FLOUR—The market continues very firm, but there is no perceptible improvement in the demand and no change to make in quotations; $7.25@7.75 for spring wheat flours; $8@8.50 for red winter, and $8@8.50 for white. Inquiry is for small lots to meet immediate requirements. Rye Flour, $5.25.

GAME—Venison continues very dull and anything but strictly fresh seems to be unsalable at almost any price; saddles may be quoted at 10 @12c. Rabbits, $1.50 ₱ dozen. Squirrels, 50@75c. Quail, $1.25@1.50. Pheasants and Prairie Chickens, $3.50.

GRAIN—There has been a noticeable increase in the receipts within the past few days, but still not enough to meet the demand, and the population as yet, and prices are firm with a continued upward tendency; dealers claim, not with standing there has already been a sharp advance, that prices are still too low here taking those at the source of supply as a basis, and consequently that there must be a still further advance. The receipts of Wheat continue very meagre, excepting that being received by the mills, and there is little doing that is strictly on the price quotations: $1.60@1.65 for red, and $1.70@1.75 for white; The Oat market is firm with a supply barely equal to present requirements, although we continue former quotations, 52@55, as to quality. Ear Corn is coming in freely, but it is selling freely on arrival at 70@73. Shelled is quotable at 75@75 for new, and 78@80 for old. There is rather more inquiry for Rye, and our quotations, 90c@$1, are barely sustained at 85@95c. There is but little doing in Barley, and the market is controlled by Chicago, our main source of supply.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The latest news from Rio, dated December 27th, shows an advancing market there. Stock light and only 2,800 bags daily receipts. The purchases for the United States amount to but nine thousand bags. The opinion of intelligent operators is that the next news will show a large advance, and force the prices up in this country to at least 30c gold for choice invoices. Stocks in the United States in first hands are low, and the European markets are higher relatively than ours for all descriptions. We see no encouragement for low Coffee during the current year. Sugar—Weak, and prices be off to day for refined. Molasses—New Orleans firm, and the market quite bare of goods for the season. Choice will likely go to 90c in the summer months. Syrups firm at the late advance, and fine grades scarce and tending upward. Fish—Mackerel have advanced $1 per brl. all round. Rice—Higher, and for the finer style of Carolina an advance of ¼c to ½c is asked.

HAY—The market for baled has been very dull during the week, and with continued liberal receipts, stocks are accumulating; the better holders will store in preference to making further concessions; we continue to quote at $18 to $19 ₱ ton, as to quality.

HOMINY—Firm at $4.75@5 ₱ brl.

HIDES—Prices are weak and drooping: Green Salted Steer Hides, 9@9½. Green Salted Mixed, 8½@9¼. Green Butcher steer 6@7. Green Cow, Scents; Green butcher bull hides, 4; Green Butcher's Calf, 9c; Dry Flint Hides, 22. Green Salted Kip, 11@13. Green Salted Calf each, $1.90 @2.10.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½ to 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¼; Crete C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23@24; good to prime, 21@22; fair, 20@20½. Roasted 1 pound packages, 35c; loose, 34½.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime do, 65@70c.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½; Patna, 8¼c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ₱ cans, $1.50 ₱ dozen; ½ do, $2.25. Royal, ¼ ₱ cans, $1.90; ½ do, $3 ₱ dozen.

OAT MEAL—Per keg, $4.50; per barrel, $8.50.

Pearl Barley, Nos. 3 and 4, 6¾c ₱ ₱.

SPICES—Grain Pepper; 28 cents; Grain Allspice, 20 cents; whole Cloves, 45 cents; Cassia, 40c; Nutmegs, $1.35; Ground spices in 5 pound cans, Mustard, 38c; Allspice, 25c; Cinnamon, 35c; Ginger, 30c. Cloves, 45c; Cayenne Pepper, 55c; White Pepper, 65c.

CANDLES—Mould Candles, 12c; Stearine, 14 Star do, 19.

SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 10; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $4.75 per box; Procter & Gamble's German, 7½; Extra, 7c. Superior, 6c; Woman's Friend, 5.50; Old Rosin, 5c; Scrubbing, 4c.

SUNDRIES—Turkey Prunes, 9½ cts; Currants; 7½@8c. Lemon Peels, 25c ₱ lb. Citron, 25c. Raisins, new, 12c ₱ ₱. Wine Vinegar, imported, 35c; Cider Vinegar, 18 to 20c; Shot, $3.00. Penna Rifle, $4.50 per keg. Lye, $8.00; Powder, $10.50; Oswego and Duryea's Corn Starch, 11; Silver and Satin, 10; Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9; Pearl Starch, 5.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations: Extra No. 1 Mess Mackerel, $16.00

HOME NEWS.

A Good Appointment.

Governor Hartranft has reappointed Mr. Sebastian Roth, of Farmington, Fayette county, Superintendent of that portion of the old National Turnpike extending from the Maryland line to Brownsville. The Governor might search the State through and not find a more worthy man or one more capable of discharging the duties of this office.

Hon. William Parsons.

On Thursday evening next, the eminent Irish orator, Hon. William Parsons, will lecture under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, at Lyceum Hall, on George Stephenson, the father of railways. Mr. Parsons is an orator of rare powers of eloquence, and the subject he has chosen will give him a grand scope for a display of his peculiar talent, and one that will interest everyone. His greeting will no doubt be a cordial one.

A Good Bargain.

In our For Sale column will be found an offer of a frame house of five rooms, attic and cellar, situated on Sedgwick street, Allegheny, for the low price of $2,500, and only $500 in hand, the balance on ten years time, being a low rental for property so favorably located. Also, a lot 24 by 58 feet, on the corner of Franklin and Sedgwick, for $1,600. Mr. D. Seeger, of 131 Smithfield street, will give you full particulars.

The Prothonotary's Book Cases.

Yesterday morning Commissioners Stackrath and Beckert and Controller Warner held a meeting at which the bids for making new book cases for the Prothonotary's office were opened. The bids were as follows: Wm. Chambers, $250; Heath & Speer, $305; W. F. Casey, $373; Samuel Hastings, $250; W. H. Wiley, $195; Conrad Breelly, $400; John Y. Dunn, $290; Wm. Kerr, $280; C. P. Dreier, $275; Kessler & Lord, $200; Cook & Snyder, $240; R. M. Evans, $315

Mr. Wiley being the lowest bidder secured the contract. The wide difference in the bids offers a curious contrast.

The Gay Confidence Man.

Another confidence game was played near the Union Depot on Saturday last, and this time two drovers, M. Johnston, of Coshocton, Ohio, and John Engenthaler, of East Liberty, were the victims. They were approached by a man who, also assuming the role of a drover, represented that he had a car load of sheep to dispose, of which he was willing to deliver in East Liberty at five cents per pound. As sheep were worth six cents in Pittsburg, the drovers thought they had got a good bargain and immediately closed on it, advancing the man forty dollars with which to pay some charges and settle sundry bills that he owed. He left with the money and the drovers have not since seen him or the sheep.

A Sad Disappointment.

The contractor who purchased the ice in the Allegheny water basin last week was a much disappointed man last evening. When the purchase was first made the ice was six inches in thickness, but the purchaser concluded to await favorable meteorological influences to increase the thickness. He bided his time until yesterday, when a measurement showed the ice to have lost one half, and he at once proceeded to have it gathered in what was left. Men were working at it the warm rain came down, and the men, after one of their number had been almost drowned by breaking in with his team, concluded to give up the job. That man will take a bird in the hand next time in preference to waiting for two prospective warblers in the bush.

THE COKE TRADE.

A General Meeting of Dealers to be Held To-day.

The coke trade for the past few months has been unusually depressed, and matters at last have got down to such a basis that dealers are selling their coke at less than the cost of production. The matter has been talked of generally among manufacturers for several weeks, and the result is a call for a general meeting, to be held at the Central Hotel this morning at ten o'clock. The call is signed by firms representing about two thousand coke ovens in the Connellsville region, in which the bulk of the manufacture is centered. Among the leading firms named are Joseph R. Stouffer, W. D. Mullin, Duncan Bros., John Moyers, Boyle & Haslett, Lomison & Stough, Playford, Boyle & Wilson, Mackie & Co., J. F. Overholt, H. F. Overholt, Moore, Hurst & Co., A. A. Hutchison & Bro., Painter & Strickler, W. A. Kifer, Inmse & Lake & Co., Neal, Shaw & Co., Morgan & Co., Frick & Co., Strickler & Lane, and others. No definite plan of action has been agreed upon for adoption by the meeting, but it is thought a consolidation will be arranged.

"I AM GOING HOME."

An Intemperate Man, Tired of Life Commits Suicide by Shooting Himself Through the Heart.

Charles Kuhlbacher, a constable of Alderman Schellinger's Court, who resided on an alley off Maria street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, South Side, on yesterday, committed suicide, by shooting himself through the heart with a gun. The deceased, for a long time back had been a man of very intemperate habits. On yesterday, forenoon, about half past eleven o'clock, he came home, and as his dinner was not ready, he went into the sitting room and laid down on the lounge, and went to sleep. The wife noticed that he was under the influence of liquor, so she emptied out the tea she had made for dinner ready. He slept for some time after, and while Mrs. Kuhlbacher was up stairs, attending a sick child, she heard her husband call his oldest son, a boy about fifteen years of age, and gave him a note to take to Alderman Schellinger, with words to tell him, "I am going home, and bade him good bye." The woman thought nothing of the freak, and was still at ending the child, when she heard a dull report and a heavy thud come from the room where her husband was. She hastened down stairs, and as she opened the door of the sitting room, a ghastly sight presented itself, her husband lay on the floor a corpse, a Springfield rifle lying beside him. It seems he had cocked the gun, stood up, placed the end of the muzzle to his heart and pulled the trigger with his toes. The bullet passed through his heart and body, coming out at the back and lodging in the wall in a diagonal upward course. Upon these facts the jury rendered a verdict of suicide by shooting himself with a gun. Deceased was forty-five years of age and leaves a wife and six children.

THE REVISORS.

Appointment of Committee on Appeals—Taxation of Church Property.

Yesterday morning the Board of Revision met in the Common Council Chamber, Mr. B. F. Kennedy presiding. The following gentlemen were appointed as committee to hear all appeals from assessments: Messrs C. B. Stagle, George R. White, C. W. Lewis, W. C. Taylor, D. Weeks, James Irwin, S. McElroy. The following resolutions offered by Messrs. Drum and Irwin respectively were adopted:

Resolved, That the assessors in each ward be instructed to put in their books all taxable property that had hitherto escaped taxation.

Resolved That the representative on the Board of Revision be present on the days when appeals from his ward are before the Committee of Appeals.

The following was offered by Mr. Nobbs;

Resolved, That the ward committees, while examining assessments, be requested to take account of the value of church, railroad, and other property exempt from taxation.

It will be seen that the amount of property in this city is exempt from taxation and the object of the above resolution was to ascertain how much it is. Under the new Constitution the only church property exempt is the ground on which the church edifice stands. All property not exempted part being subject to taxation, the same as other property. Section first of article ninth, on "Taxation and Finance," is as follows. "All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of public charity."

The resolution was opposed by some and favored by others, but Mr. Kennedy finally offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the ward committees be instructed to assess all property heretofore exempted by law, and let the parties aggrieved present their claims before the Committee on Appeals

The ayes and nays being demanded, the resolution was carried by a vote of 21 to 11, and the Board adjourned to meet again next Monday at ten o'clock A. M.

DEATHS IN THE TWO CITIES.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Mortuary Reports.

According to the report of Dr. W. Salvely, physician to the Board of Health, there were 78 deaths in Pittsburgh for the week ending January 17. Males 40; females 38. The causes of death are as follows: Accident, 2; drowning, 1; by burns, 3; atelectasis, 1; bronchitis, 1; bronchitis acute, 2; bronchitis chronic, 1; bronchitis capillary, 5; cancer of brain, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cholera morbus, 1; cerebro-spinal sclerosis, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 6; convulsions, 3; croup, 3; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 1; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 5; remittent fever, 1; gastro enteritis, 1; heart disease, not specified, 1; heart hypertrophy, 1; inanition, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; meningitis, 2; meningitis acute, 1; metro peritonitis, 7; old age, 3; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 9; pleuro pneumonia, 1; peritonitis, 1; syphilis, congenital, 1; unknown, 1; uterine hemorrhage abortion, 1; ulceration of stomach, 1. White: males, 38; females, 37. Colored: males, 2; females, 1. Of these there were males; married, 7; single, 30; not stated, 3. Females: married, 13; single, 22; widowed, 3. Nationality as follows: Males: United States, 29; Germany, 5; Ireland 5; not stated, 1. Females: United States, 29; Wales, 1; Germany, 4; Ireland, 4.

Their ages were: Under 1 year, 11; from 1 to 2 years, 6; from 2 to 5 years, 10; from 5 to 10 years, 5; from 10 to 15, 0; from 15 to 20 years, 2; from 20 to 30 years, 13; from 30 to 40 years, 7; from 40 to 50 years, 2; from 50 to 60 years, 5; from 60 to 70 years, 6; from 70 to 80 years, 1; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

There died in city wards, 74; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 1; Mercy Hospital, 1; Homœopathic Hospital, 1; St. Francis Hospital, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

In Allegheny the past week there were 29 deaths from the following causes: Still born, 4; congestion of the brain, 1; pulmonary consumption, 1; pneumonia, 4; dropsy, 2; consumption, 3; tetanus, 1; abscess of bowels, 1; whooping cough, 2; heart disease, 1; diphtheria, 2; catarrh, 1; tuberculosis, 1; debility, 1; bronchitis, 2; cystitis, 1; scarlet fever, 1; spinal bifda, 1. The ages were as follows: under one year, 7; from one to five, 5; from five to ten, 1; from ten to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 1; from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 4; from sixty to seventy, 1; from seventy to eighty, 4; from eighty to ninety, 1; males, 19; females, 10. White, 27; colored, 2.

THAT MEMORANDUM BOOK.

Hearing in the Ross-Kennedy Case Yesterday Before Alderman Shore.

The Interesting Volume—What it Is—Memorandum of Petty Cash, Bonds, Accrued Interest and Commission Accounts—What the Prosecutor Knows About It.

The hearing in the case of Messrs. John Ross and W. H. Kennedy, charged by Mr. McCarthy with carrying off books belonging to the late Water Commission, before Alderman Shore, came up yesterday afternoon at the 'Squire's office, on Wylie avenue. Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., appeared as counsel for the prosecution, Jacob F. Sagle, Esq., for Kennedy, and A. A. Adams, Esq., Assistant U. S. District Attorney, in the absence of Messrs. Swoope and Marshall, appeared for Mr. Ross. The hour set for the hearing was two o'clock, and quite a large crowd was present at that hour, but a tedious wait, on account of the absence of a material witness, Mr. Chas. Seibert, was had. At a quarter to three the hearing was commenced by Mr. Swartzwelder stating that he was ready to proceed on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Adams, on behalf of Mr. Ross, asked for a continuance on account of the serious illness of Messrs. Swoope and Marshall, his attorneys.

Mr. Sagle said that his client, Mr. Kennedy, was ready to proceed, but he understood the two parties were to be heard together.

Mr. Swartzwelder thought, in case of trial, by courtesy, the case should be postponed on account of illness of counsel, but as this was only a hearing, he thought the matter might go on without a jury to either party.

The Alderman decided to go on with the case, as he though no injury would be done the defendants by such a course.

THE PROSECUTOR ON THE STAND.

Mr. McCarthy, sworn—I made the information from information derived; on account of being a member of the Water Committee, to whom the duties of the Water Commission was transferred; I know nothing of the facts except from the information of others.

Cross examined by Mr. Slagle—I made another information before acting Mayor Butler on the 3d of January; but the prisoners were discharged on a technicality.

Mr. Chas Seibert, sworn—I was appointed by the members of the Water Committee to post the books and make a trial balance; I don't know whether I was employed before or after the discharge of Mr. Ross; I took charge on the 17th of December; I discharged my duties as far as I was able; (book produced) I had that book in my possession when I took charge; I missed it on the 26 h of December; I wanted to look over it, and I noticed Mr. Ross take a package to Mr. Kennedy; I spoke to him about it the next day and he said it was a

PRIVATE MEMORANDUM BOOK

of his own; Mr. Ross was around a good deal; he assisted me; he knew more of the routine than I did; that was the first time I missed the book; I think Mr. Ross was there to give me information, but he preferred to do the work himself; I asked him what he had done with this book, and he said it was a private book of his own.

Cross examined by Mr. Slagle—I left the office on the 3d of January; I have not examined the book closely; saw it had a record of bonds, but thought they were entered in other books; I noticed a bond and cash account in the book; Ross was not there every day; he was away for five days, and sent me word he was sick; I understood Mr. Ross was to assist me; he did assist me; there were a number of books in the Water Commission; everything in it is connected with the commission; it was found in the evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sagle—I took charge as Saturday on the afternoon of the 3d of January; that was the day the resolution was passed exceeding Mr. Ross; Mr. Lloyd said he wanted only the books and papers belonging to the Water Commission, and not his private papers; Mr. Chalmers asked Mr. Kennedy if that was all Mr. Lockard him about duplicate keys, when Kr. K. laid one down, and said yes; Mr. Kennedy, I think.

TOOK THE KEY OUT OF HIS POCKET;

I was examining the bills at the time; this book was taken out of the first drawer of Mr. Kennedy's desk; don't know what else was in the desk when the book was found; this book was found in the desk; I had been away; I understood Ross was arrested for carrying off books, others than this one; it is said that there were other books taken; he carried a bundle away that evening; Mr. Ross was there that evening; he remained after Mr. Kennedy went away.

Cross examined by Mr. Swartzwelder—I got the keys from Mr. Kennedy in the Mayor's office; I went up with Messrs Doff, Macarthy, and I think Mr. Seibert; could not find the book that was missing; we searched. I think, Mr. Kennedy's desk; I drew up the first information; I did not see this book that I saw in Ross's desk after Kennedy gave me about a dozen keys on a ring; I am not certain who went up with me; Mr. Chalmers was with Mr. Scott when they made another search; I was not along at that time; we searched only where no thought a book of that size could be placed; officer Scott went up about twenty minutes after I had made the search; Mr. Kennedy was in the Mayor's office at the time the searches were made; he was under arrest.

Mr. John Patterson, sworn—I am employed by the Water Committee to assist in settling up the books; this is a petty cash, bond, interest and commission account book; I should judge it to be the property of the Water Commission; I find entries in this book, that agree with those in the journal and ledger; the first entry is December 15th, 1871, and the last December 31st, 1873; accounts of moneys received and expended; this appears to be also,

A MEMORANDUM OF REGISTERED BONDS,

to whom sold, interest, and commissions paid; I came on the morning of the 6th of January; I know nothing further about it; I found the book of use in reference to assisting me in the cash account.

Cross examined by Mr. Slagle—I do not know whose writing this book is in, I presume it is Mr. Ross'; the entries are all written by the same person, to the best of my knowledge; I examined the book with the books in the office; I believe all the accounts are entered; the books are very nicely kept; I give Mr. Ross credit for keeping a nice set of books; I do not know as to their correctness; the books would be perfect without this; this is merely a memorandum book, to ease work; it is of no use to an outsider.

Mr McCarthy recalled.—I was present when Mr. Lloyd made the demand upon Mr. Kennedy; I think Mr. Chalmers asked him for duplicate keys, Mr. Kennedy took out a brass key and handed it to Mr. Lloyd.

Officer John Scott, sworn.—I made a search for a book alleged to have been lost by the Water Commission; I don't know whether Mr. Chappel made a search; I made an investigation the evening Mr. Kennedy was arrested; I went up and handed Mr. Chalmers the keys and he unlocked the different doors; we found a book similar to this; he handed it to Mr. Duff, who said it was of use to the committee.

Cross examined by Mr. Slagle—Mr. Duff and Mr. Chalmers were with me; it was before Mr. Ross was arrested;

MR. CHALMERS GOT THE BOOK;

I handed him the keys for that purpose; Mr. Duff was present at that time; they examined a very part of the book, they found several papers of the Commission; it was about eight o'clock in the evening; with Ross on Monday morning to hunt up a book; he pulled out a long table drawer in Kennedy's room, where he said the book had been. This was on Monday morning that he found the book; he asked me to go up with him; he told Duff that he had put the book in that drawer; this was after the book had been discovered by Mr. Chalmers; I don't know sure what book it was; I had no search warrant; Mr. Ross made no mention to me of a missing book.

This closed the evidence on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Slagle said, that unless there were more witnesses produced to sustain the charge of larceny made, he thought the defendants ought to be discharged.

Mr. Swartzwelder thought sufficient evidence had been adduced to hold the defendants.

After some further discussion between counsel, the defence proceeded to call their witnesses.

A STATE WATER COMMISSIONER ON THE STAND.

H. M. Rolfe, sworn—Have been a member of the Water Commission in 1873 till the office was abolished; I attended nearly every meeting; had stated meetings, and occasional extra meetings; after the 24th of November, we had nearly daily meetings; after Mr. Ross was discharged I was appointed Secretary *pro tem*; the commission authorized him to close up the books; Mr. Ross posted them up; Mr. Ross was detained a good deal by sickness and the investigation; I presumed we would be allowed to take a trial balance, and report to Councils before the end of the year; we occupied Mr. Kennedy's room for meetings; I acted as secretary after Mr. Ross was dismissed; we appointed no secretary, we hired Mr. Seibert to keep the books; the books when used were generally in different rooms; the books were usually brought up at meetings when needed; they were kept in the City Solicitor's office, in a room, in a safe; I have seen this book before; do not consider it to be of any account; all the entries, I suppose, have been transfered to the journal; I judge the commissions were carried out in one item; the Water Commission looked into the books.

Mr. Swartzweider—Not very often.

ANOTHER EX COMMISSIONER.

Robt. Watson, sworn—Have been a member of the late Water Commission; we met in Kennedy's room; the writing was mainly done in Kennedy's room; the books were kept there nearly all the time; I know this book; it was lost one day, but we found it in a drawer in Kennedy's room.

Cross examined by Mr. Swartzweider—This was before the arrest of Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Ross.

Re-direct—Mr. Ross was engaged to help Mr. Seibert make out a report; Kennedy always had a key to Ross's desk.

Mr. Rolfe recalled—Mr. Ross always had a key and Mr. Kennedy had a duplicate; Mr. Ross when he left, delivered the key to me, and I gave it to the Secretary when we left; when I left, I gave everything in charge of Mr. Kennedy, knowing that he had a key to Mr. Ross's desk.

This closed the testimony. After some argument between counsel, Alderman Shore held the gentlemen in $1,000 bail each for the next term of Court. The bail was promptly furnished, and the defendants and their counsel, as well as the large crowd of spectators, departed.

VARIOUS MEETINGS.

Organization of the Street and City Property Committees—The Appeal of the Working Women—Suffering and Destitution—A Public Meeting Called by the Mayor for Thursday Evening.

At the meeting of the Street Committee for organization, yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. F. Fulton was unanimously elected Chairman. The regular meetings of the Committee will be held on the 2nd day of each month at 7½ o'clock.

On motion a sub Committee consisting of Messrs. West, Adams, McClurg, Eitemiller and Robinson was appointed to confer with Wharton Bros., of the South Side, relative to the grade of Twenty-fifth street in the vicinity of their mill. Mr. Rafferty called up the petition for the straigh tening of Chatham street, from Webster avenue to Fountain street, before the same is graded and payed, and it was referred to a sub Committee to investigate. Messrs. Bindley, Fox, Glass, McGerty, Phinn, Dannells and Eder were appointed to review the grades now being prepared for streets in the Sixth ward, and make report at the next meeting. Mr. Eitemiller submitted a petition from citizens of Xeville street, in the Thirty second ward, calling attention to a petition presented to the committee last year, asking that the street be put in passable condition. As it now is, considerable difficulty is encountered by the residents in getting coal, &c., to their houses. The chairman stated that as the street was not graded the committee could do nothing in the matter. The citizens were advised to petition Councils to grade the street, after which the city will keep it in repair. After some discussion regarding the appropriation, it was decided to ask the Finance Committee for $140,000 to meet the expenses of the current year.

CITY PROPERTY.

The Committee on City Property also met yesterday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. McCune, Hunter, Breed, Rayburn, Dorrington, Connelly, Laughran, Duff, Bindley, Reilly, Rush and Kerr. On motion of Mr. Hunter, Mr. McCune was elected Chairman. Seven and a half o'clock on the third Tuesday of every month was fixed as the regular time for meetings. Thirty thousand dollars was the amount of the appropriation it was decided to ask from the Finance Committee. The following standing committees were announced by the Chairman: On Central Station House—Messrs. Hunter, Reed and Reilly. On Eleventh and Four teenth ward Station Houses—Messrs. Duff, Kerr and Connelly. Twelfth and Seventeenth ward Station Houses—Messrs. Rayburn, Rush and Fox. Nineteenth ward—Messrs. Breed, Perrehemt and Murray. Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth wards—Messrs. Laughran and Bindley. Thirty-sixth ward—Messrs. Dorrington and Keebler.

THE WORKINGMEN'S APPEAL.

The special committee appointed to consider the petition of the workingmen for relief and assistance also met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, and a report of the above committee appointed on behalf of the suffering classes of the community. Mr. Frick acted as spokesman, and stated that it was desired that Councils should take some action in the matter. He came to represent the men who were thrown out of employment in the numerous mills and factories in this vicinity, not however by any action of theirs. They are now suffering from the want of the commonest necessaries of life, and being too proud to beg and too honest to steal, something must be done to relieve them. He said he had understood that it was impossible to take money from the City Treasury and apply it to this purpose, and in view of that fact he suggested that the best practical method to create an interest in the matter would be to call a public meeting at an early day, and after stating the case, to solicit contributions, the money raised in that manner to be placed in charge of a committee consisting of one or two well known and responsible citizens from each ward, whose duty it shall be to distribute the same to those who are known to be positively in need of it. This suggestion appeared to meet the approbation of the committee, and after the citizens' delegation had retired, on motion of Mr. Ihmsen, it was decided to request the Mayor to issue a call for such a meeting on Thursday evening next. Clerk Morrow subsequently addressed a letter to the Mayor, informing him of the action of the committee, whereupon His Honor issued the following:

OFFICE OF MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 19, 1874.

In compliance with request of a special committee of City Councils, having in charge a memorial from destitute workingmen of the city, the citizens of Pittsburgh are invited to assemble in public meeting in City Hall, Market street, on Thursday the 22d instant, at 7 P. M., to take such measures as may be deemed necessary for affording relief to the large number of working men in our midst out of employment and in destitute circumstances.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

A DEALER IN DIAMONDS.

Officer John Messner Makes an Arrest—A Large Sum of Money Found on the Prisoner's Person—Pawning Precious Stones.

About five o'clock last evening officer John Messner arrested W. C. Dickson on suspicion that he was not strictly walking in the paths of honesty and integrity. Mr. Dickson arrived in this city on Friday last, and in the short time between then and now has evinced a remarkably migratory disposition, or else our hotel accommodations are not up to his standard. When he reached Pittsburgh he put up at the Union Depot Hotel. He soon got dissatisfied there and removed to Central Station House. Being out on the night he lugged his collar box to the Monongahela House and took up his quarters there. Yesterday he had his baggage removed to a private boarding house, and somewhat to ward evening, at the pressing and very cordial invitation of the officer, he decided to put up for the night with Captain Ramsey at the Central Station House. The reasons for placing Mr. Dickson in durance vile are as follows: Within the last day or two information reached the detectives, through some of the pawn brokers no doubt, that a gentleman was in the city with a large quantity of diamonds in his possession, and which he was trying to dispose of. Remembering that a short time ago a heavy diamond robbery was committed in Cincinnati, it was thought probable that an effort was being made to "place" a part of the proceeds in this city, and accordingly a close watch has been kept ever since. Obtaining a description of the diamond dealer, Detective Messner yesterday recognized and arrested him. He is the gentleman named above—W. C. Dickson. He was dressed in a suit of clothes that gave him a rural look, but from the manner of the man it might be assumed that he donned it more for the purpose of disguise than anything else. His shrewd, keen face, and energetic way of talking belied his farmer like make-up. When brought to the Mayor's office he put on a bold front, and demanded to know why he was so treated, asserting that he had not done anything merlting arrest, and offering to prove who he was. In reply to a question whether he had any money on his person he said that he had not a dollar beyond a sum barely sufficient to take him East, whither he proposed to go. Chief Irwin intimated that it would be best to make an examination of his "duds" anyhow. He was taken into the private office and a very brief investigation brought to light $4,400 in cash which he had concealed on his person, also a pawn ticket for thirteen hundred dollars worth of diamonds that he had placed for disposition with one of "my pals" in this city. When the money was found the prisoner got very sick and to prevent him from fainting a glass of water was given him to drink. Off one of his fingers was a ring with the set gone, supposed to have been a diamond which was taken out and sold. He was locked up in the station house for detention until something can be learned regarding him. He says he is from North Carolina, and that in arresting him here the greatest injustice has been done him. He refers the detectives to General Breckenridge and Tiffany & Co., New York, and adds that they will vouch for his honesty and good character.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the line steamer Victoria, at New York; line steamer Macedonian, at New York; line steamer Persia, at New York; line steamer Georgia, at New York; line steamer Abbotsford, at Liverpool; line steamer Calabria, at Liverpool; line steamer Cimbria, at Plymouth; line steamer Abyssinia, at Moville; line steamer Humboldt, at Antwerp.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

"PULLING THE WIRES."

A Committee-Man Tells What He Knows.

Arranging for the February Elections—The Prospective Nominations—How They Are to be Managed—The Delay in Calling the Executive Committee Together—A Reason Given from "Official" Sources.

For some time past, it has been pretty well settled in the public mind that the new Constitution requires city elections to be held on the third Tuesday of next February. There have been legislative and legal opinions given otherwise, it is true—legislative opinions in the sense of coming from legislators, and legal, as coming from barristers, all of whom wished it otherwise. But notwithstanding these deliverances the people have persisted in reading and construing the new Constitution upon this particular point, in the spirit of its framers, and are now beginning to deliberately canvass.

THE COMING CITY ELECTION

as perhaps few elections have been canvassed heretofore. The new order of things is so acceptable to the masses that they seem determined to give effect to the reforms which have thus been placed within their reach; especially is this feeling high in Republican ranks. In view of such a general state of feeling it would seem natural to expect some corresponding interest and preparation among those who have been wont to take the leadership, and who heretofore, under party usage, have been accorded that place; but the strange contrast to this interest among the people—particularly noticable among the Republican masses—has been the apathy, or seeming apathy, of that body, the Republican City Executive Committee, to which heretofore has been assigned the duty of preparing for the preliminary canvass on the Republican side, and the subsequent election. This apparent indifference at length became so observable that it has been a matter of considerable discussion, and from several quarters there have been expressions of dissatisfaction, as well as the Committee vigorously stirred up, or to take the matter out of their hands. A representative of this paper, being duly impressed with the interest taken in the matter from his inability to answer frequent inquiries addressed to "when will the Committee meet," concluded to seek information from official sources, and yesterday embraced an opportunity to put one of the prominent members of the Committee under the "pump"

A COMMITTEE MAN HAILED.

The genial gentleman was gliding gracefully by when arrested in his career by the interrogatory: "When will you meet?"

"Meet what?" responded smiling innocence.

"Oh, come now; you know what's the general talk. When will the Executive Committee be ready for work?"

"Oh! I see now what you're after, but I'm afraid I can't help you much," said the M. C.

"Why, are you afraid to tell anything?"

"Not particularly, but I don't know exactly how you take to "work." In one sense, I guess, there's a little "work" going on now."

"Well, that's a little singular,—when you haven't had a meeting to get into shape."

"I don't know that there's a fervent desire in certain leading quarters for a meeting."

"You seem to be in a mysterious humor to-day—what do you mean."

"Well to come down to the hard facts I mean there is a disposition to hold off from a general meeting for some time—until a certain little game is played,"

"What's that. You're getting decidedly interesting."

"The matter will be more interesting after awhile. I have been anxious to get a meeting and a regular organization because I never doubted that we would have a city election next February. But I find the fact is fearful that their houses might go down, and in one or two instances discretion, which took the form of removals, was considered the better part of valor.

"We understand that a gentleman who calls himself McVeigh, or Eaton, whichever occurs first, has been swindling the Young Men's Home by representing that he is engaged on the reportorial staff of this paper. There is not now, nor has there been any such person in our employ, and any hash bills contracted under such representations we "hash"-ure all landlords, are not legitimate.

"As a member of the teachers and friends of the Deaf Mute Mission Sabbath School, held at the Mute Home, No. 137 Wylie avenue, on Thursday evening, January 8, 1874, Mr. Arcbie Woodside, principal of the mute school, having for five years been a superintendent of the Sabbath school, resigned. After the report of the treasurer and librarian were read and received, an election of officers was held, with the following result: Superintendent, Wm. R. Drum; Assistant Superintendent, Sam'l Woodside; Treasurer, Hugh H. B. McMaster. Every Sabbath afternoon, at two o'clock, the school meets in the room of Rev. Mr. Rudd's church, Seventh avenue.

PERSONAL.

***We return sober acknowledgments to Mr. John A. Eder, Select Councilman, for Legislative documents from Harrisburg.

***Judge McCandless, we are pleased to note, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to take his place on the Bench in the United States District Court.

***Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., is lying seriously ill at his residence on Perrysville road, North Side. His host of friends hope for a speedy convalescence and return to health.

***The many friends of Dr. Gallaher, who has been sojourning in Europe for some time, will be glad to learn that he arrived in New York on Sunday, and will be home to-day at noon.

***Yesterday morning Mr. Wm. Hyde, who was assistant engineer of the Western Division until lately, died in Allegheny city, of fever. He was about twenty years of age. His parents reside in the East.

***Messrs. Jenkins, Jones, Atterbury, Kreman and Postmaster Negley will leave this week for Washington City to lay before Postmaster General Creswell the imperative necessity for the extension of free delivery of mail matter to the South Side.

***Candidates for the vacant Fire Commissionership are cropping out. Mr. John Semple, Jr., was the first man talked of for the position yesterday, but subsequently the list was increased to the following dozen: Messrs. Grogan, which are the only "official" announcements that have been made.

***Miss Sarah Smiley, the eminent Quakeress, held a Bible service yesterday in Christ M. E. church, and last night she held a conversation at the residence of Mr. W. P. Logan, 241 Ridge avenue, Allegheny. Another Bible service will be held this afternoon at the same place as the other. They are something entirely new in this line, and are very interesting.

***Hon. G Dawson Coleman and Messrs. Francis Wells, Wm. Bakewell and Mr. Bullock, composing the State Board of Public Charities, accompanied by Hon. F. B. Ingham, Commissioner of Statistics, and Hon. Wm. Green, of Beaver, arrived in the city yesterday morning on a visit of inspection to the different public institutions. Dixmont Hospital and the Penitentiary were visited yesterday, and to day Blairsville Reform School and Poor House and the Sheltering Arms will be taken in.

***By some means an erroneous impression has gained currency, to the effect that Hon. Alfred Slack had withdrawn from the Mayoralty contest—an impression which is incorrect, as we are informed by the gentleman himself, who says he will run, and that the people must abide by the decision of the people. The gentleman has been long in public life—in the Legislature and in Councils—and has so demeaned himself as to deserve, and win confidence, and give evidence that any official trust placed in his hands, will be attended to properly. If elected Mayor of our sister city, taking his past record as a criterion, he would fill the magistrial chair with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people.

The Iron City's Lunch and Confectionery Emporium.

We yesterday visited the magnificent and admirably appointed lunch and confectionery house of Mr. Kinder Blair, on Fifth avenue, and an inspection of his completed stock of goods in every department proves that Mr. Blair has few equals as a Confectioner, Fruiterer, Restaurateur and Caterer. He manufactures and keeps on hand a very large and elegant selection of confections, candies, confected fruits, and every name and variety of flavored sweets. Candies, both plain and fancy are manufactured daily, so that all staleness in this article is avoided, and they may be had in all their freshness and purity. Preserved fruits, rich and savory, constitute an important feature of the establishment and can be relied on as pure and genuine. Dried fruits, such as prunes, dates, raisins, figs and prunnelles, are here in rich profusion and of the freshest importation. Nuts of great rarity and variety from every clime and zone, are also an especial feature. A complete line of canned and bottled goods, pickles, jellies and sauces fill the shelves of this matchless establishment, and are offered at very reasonable rates. And indeed everything in the line of compounded sweets, pleasant to the taste, delicious and palatable, can be had at this house in every variety and degree of excellence. The lunch department is also entitled to a passing notice, as the proprietor being an expert in the preparation of savory compounds finds it no task to fill the palates of his guests. No whetting of the appetite needed previous to dining at these rooms, as the agreeable flavor of the viands offer every inducement in this respect, and make it *par excellence*, the place for an epicure to feel the greatest satisfaction. In the gastronomic art, Mr. Blair has few superiors, and all those fond of good living can test the truth of this com mendation by a trial. Perfect clock-work order and regularity, exact decorum, real elegance, fastidiousness and cleanliness are clearly manifest even to the casual observer. The patrons of this house will be pleased to hear that Mr. Blair has secured a more eligible location, in the very heart of fashionable shopping, at No. 29 Fifth avenue, the building now occupied by Messrs. Sands, Nimick & Hinemen, and to which he will remove in a short time. He is induced to make this desirable change, on account of the limited capacity of his present location, it being far too small to meet the wants of his increasing patronage. At No. 29 Fifth avenue he will have every facility for the accommodation of his patrons, and by the quality of his goods, by his excellent repasts and luncheS, and by the eligible and convenient location of his house, will endeavor to merit their continued patronage and favor.

The City Insurance Co.

This Company dates it organization from Dec. 15, 1871, beginning with a capital of $100,000. It will be seen by its official statement in another column, that in the brief space of two years the Company, besides adjusting and paying losses to the amount of $46,000, has paid to its shareholders a dividend of $13,000 and exhibits a surplus of $45,000 These results are certainly very creditable to the management of the Secretary, Mr. John B. Gloninger, the Vice President and General Agent, Capt. R. J. Grace, and the Board of Directors.

The Company's office is at No. 64 Fourth ave.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Schusttler murder case has been postponed until February.

····Mr. Marlatt, an old resident of Sewickley, fell dead about nine o'clock yesterday morning, as he was leaving his house for a walk.

····The Committee appointed by the Board of Health to attend the National Health Convention in Washington city will leave this evening at eight o'clock.

····The annual examination of the works by the pupils of the School of Design, at corner of Sixth avenue and Wood streets, will take place on Thursday, the 22d inst.

·····Chas. Bingler son of Jno. B Bingler, Esq., was accidentally shot in the leg and through the hand, on Sunday afternoon, at Hazlewood, by the premature discharge of a pistol.

····Coroner McCallin last evening concluded the inquest on Peter Gallagher who was run over and killed by a coal train at Mansfield. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

····Mr. G. W. Kirker has been appointed commissioner to take testimony in the Aldermanic contested election case between Alderman Bolster and H. K. Tyler, of the Third ward, Allegheny.

····The new buildings provided for the Soldiers' Orphans School at Phillipsburg will be dedicated and occupied, with appropriate ceremonies, on Thursday, the 22d inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.

····Painkett & Co.'s glass works on the South Side resumed yesterday morning and one hundred and twenty men and boys recommenced work. The Crystal works it is said will start up again in about ten days.

····The investigation of the affairs of the Water Commission will soon be resumed by the Finance Committee, and the entire business, contracts, estimates, pipe inspection and laying, &c., will be examined into.

····The announcement, in yesterday's GAZETTE, that there was a vacancy in the Fire Commission, caused quite a commotion around City Hall. We understand there will be plenty of candidates to select a good man from.

····The petition presented in Councils on the 15th ult. for the repeal of the charter of the Allegheny Skiff Ferry, was forwarded to Harrisburg yesterday. It is alleged that the proprietor's only stock in trade is a ten dollar skiff.

····John Schuck's will was filed in the Register's office yesterday. He bequeaths his estate to his wife to hold so long as she remains a widow, and, in case a hymeneal contract is entered into by her, the estate is to go to the children.

····The frost and thaw together have put about half the gas lamps out of tune in Allegheny, and there was a lack of illumination in that city last night, that was the inspiration of a large amount of facetiality and irreverence among pedestrians.

····Ambrose E. Lynch, now in our county jail under sentence of death, it is said, believes that a pardon will be granted him by the Board of Pardons. The death warrant has never been signed, but Governor Hartranft, and the prisoner regards that as a favorable omen.

····The sub-committee appointed by the Finance Committee, on Saturday, to confer with Messrs. Ward and Moorhead in relation to the hospital site, met those gentlemen yesterday in the Controller's office, but nothing was accomplished, so far as could be learned, toward releasing the city from the contract.

····A public mass meeting of Republicans to give their expression on the forthcoming election, and the kind of men who are wanted to fill the offices, is talked of, and may be held in a few days. We understand some of our leading Republicans and best citizens are in favor of this, and will join heartily in such a movement.

····There is great dissatisfaction among the Republicans of this city at the contemptible manner they are being gerrymandered by those who are trying to control things in regard to the February election. There is such a thing as going